

Carroll County Mills A-to-Lee

Introduction

The 1840 census listed for Carroll County: 7 fulling mills, 4 paper mills, 68 sawmills, 28 distilleries, 26 tanneries, 3 oil mills, 68 flour and grist mills, and 2 woolen mills. The 1880 census of manufactures showed that there were only 11 predominantly merchant mills versus 48 mostly custom mill in the county. The “Mrs. Barnes list” frequently cited in these entries was worked up by Mrs. Edgar G. (Vivian) Barnes in the mid-1960s as a card file based on the 1862 map by Simon J. Martenet; in some cases, it is difficult to match up mills found on the various maps of 1795, 1808, 1862, and the atlas of 1877, the Rural Free Delivery map, and present geological topographic maps. The Mrs. Barnes list also referenced some undated clippings and sales notices.

ABBOT MILL (8)

See Lee-Richards Mill.

ABBY FURNACE ()

Clerical error for Elba Furnace owned by James Tyson at Sykesville, 1866 State business directory, p. 118.

ADAMS MILL ROAD (7)

Adams Mill Road formerly led to Wagners Mill, q. v.

ALBERT LIME KILN (7)

R. F. Albert was listed as lime burner at Warfieldsburg in the 1880 State business directory.

ALEXANDERS MILL (9)

Same as Sams Creek Mill.

ALLENDER MILL (10)

See Spring Grove Mill at Detour.

ANDERS MILL (10)

See Delaplaine Mill.

ANDERS MILL (10)

The 1850 census listed Jesse Anders mill worth \$3000 with 2 employees, 3 pair of stones, and annual output of 800 bbl flour, etc. (\$5000). Apparently distinct from Delaplaine Mill which passed to an Anders in 1878.

ANDERSON SAWMILL (4)

The atlas showed the steam sawmill of M. and T. Anderson on Middle Run NW of Mechanicsville. The 1880 census listed the Andersons with \$2000 capital, 4 employees, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and 25 hp engine. Annual output was 400,000 ft lumber and 5000 laths (\$7200). The partners did half the logging.

ANNAN MILL (1)

Same as Delaplane Mill.

APPOLD TANNERY (6)

The Union Tannery of Andrew Appold was shown in the atlas SE of Manchester on the north side of present Maple Grove Road. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Andrew Appold with \$19,000 capital, 6 hands, and annual output of 5000 sides (\$34,000).

ARNOLD SAWMILL (7)

The William Arnold and Son sawmill was operating in 1972 on U. S. 140 below Westminster, across the road from the State Police barracks.

ARTERS MILL (3)

The 1794-1795 map by Dennis Griffith showed Groff Mill at Erbs Church west of Westminster-Littlestown Pike on the Big Pipe Creek. The 1709 tax list showed John Groff, Senior's heirs with part of Dyers Mill Forrest, having built a small stone kitchen and addition to the mil," adding £ 500 to the tax base. The F. Groff mill appeared on Charles Varlé's 1808 map.

The same as Old Graves Mill, it occupied the site of the more recent Dodrer-Arters mill, HWM, p. 864. Scharf stated that the mill was built in 1776 by two Tories named Groff who had been driven out of Philadelphia; they suppressed their opinions and prospered in what was then Frederick County, p. 814.

The present Arters Mill was G. Dodrer's on the 1862 Martenet county map. James E. Dodrer, an atlas patron, was shown as proprietor of the Old Graves Mill at Silver Run postal address; his grist and saw mill was on Big Pipe Creek at Stone Road.



Arters Mill

Arters mill Road was a dirt route until October 1966. The mill passed to Jonathan H. Sherwood and was at that time closed but in good repair, a 2-1/2-story structure of clapboard on a stone foundation one story high. The wood siding was painted a deep red. Stones set in the wall were marked “ELB. G” and “I. Groff 1781.” This mill still existed in 2006. This mill bears MHT Site No. CARR-97. Location is 11-F-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.

ARMACOST MILL (2)

The M. M. Armacost grist and saw mill was shown on Georges Run in the 1862 county map by Martenet. Location was 15-B-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

ATLEE SAWMILL ()

The 1798 tax list of Unity and Burnt House Woods Hundreds showed Isaac Atlee with a sawmill purchased from Thomas Lloyd.

ATLEE FOUNDRY (2)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed James C. Atlee, machinist, with a water-powered foundry of one fire worth \$3000; 18 employees, and annual output of 50 threshing machines, plus castings, total value of \$9480. Located near New Windsor.

AVONDALE MILL (7)

David Shriver, born at Conewago, Pa., founded a gristmill and tannery in 1760, HWM, p. 790. It was 2 miles SW of Westminster where Copps Branch joins Little Pipe Creek, at or near the mill symbol on the 1808 Charles Varlé map, at a site now called Avondale. The 1798 tax list showed David Shriver, Senr., with Good Fellowship, Content, and Mistake tracts, plus a log mill in Pipe Creek and Westminster Hundreds.

By 1882, Shriver's home was that of Augustus Shriver, HWM, p. 919. The 1877 atlas showed this as David Moul Mill, and Daniel Baker was listed as miller at Avondale in the 1887 State business directory.

"The Avondale Flour Mill at Avondale, Md., was obliged to shut down in the middle of February on account of the ice, which cut off the water power," *American Miller*, 27 (March 1, 1889): 243.

The mill was carried on by William August Shriver until about 1911. Once a year, the neighbors helped shovel out the millrace. Mrs. Shriver always cooked two old roosters to feed the volunteers. A man in Westminster regularly bought all the eels found in the mud.

Dr. Tracey's papers contained the note, "Avondale Mill. The mill was built by Mr. Moul and bought by William A. Shriver about 1886. The mill was located on the New Windsor Road near Avondale. The mill was torn down about thirty-five years ago, but the mill race can still be traced today. The mill made flour and then turned to making feed, hominy, corn meal, and cracked corn. Report given by Mrs. Frank M. Beggs." [ca. 1960].

During the author's explorations, Avondale was the site of a modern feed mill on the Western Maryland Railroad [now Maryland Midland]. The railway stop was called Medford. The feed mill, now [1976] closed, handled Sherwood Feeds and distributed D. & G. hand poultry feed. The building was next to the tracks, a cream colored, clapboard structure.

The feed mill was still standing October 25, 1987, but was empty and abandoned. The hardware warehouse next to it was still there. The railroad line still served the nearby Genstar quarry. A photograph of the Avondale Mill appeared in Joe Getty, *Carroll's Heritage*, p. 37.

BABYLON MILL (2)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed the Michael Babylon water mill with \$3000 capital investment, 1 employee, 2 pair of stones, and annual output of 1000 bbl flour (\$200) and other work (\$300).

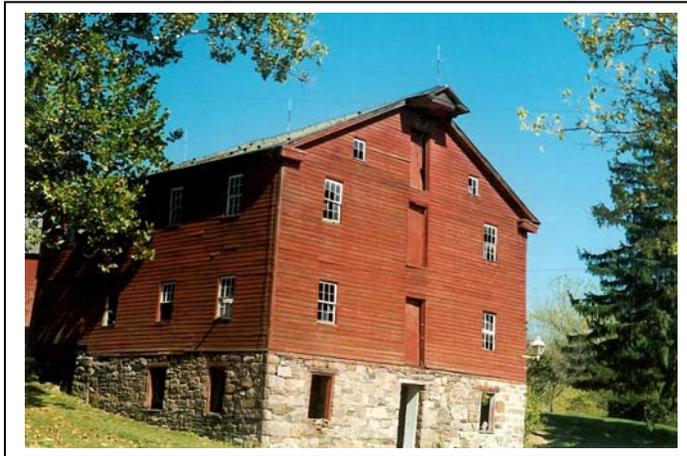
BABYLON MILL (2)

J. Babylon's mill was shown on Meadow Branch and Frizzellburg Road on the 1862 Martenet county map. Also shown in the atlas on the west side of the road. The 1880 census of manufactures listed George Babylon doing his own logging for a sawmill with \$500 capital investment with one each circular and Muley saw. A 14-foot fall on Meadow Branch drove a 14 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 16 rpm to cut 20,000 ft lumber/annum and 80,000 laths (\$150).

The custom flour mill with \$1500 capital investment had 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity . An 18-foot fall drove a 16 hp overshot wheel, 3.5 ft broad at 8 rpm. Annual output was 100 bbl flour, 81.2 tons meal, and 6 tons feed (\$3150). Mill extinct.

**BABYLON MILL (3)
BABYLON ROAD**

Babylon Mill is a red structure of wood and clapboard, usually freshly painted, with a foundation of the local red Triassic stone, standing in a group of farm buildings near an old brick house of Federal style that was in ruins in 1976. On Silver Run, the mill was one-eighth mile west of Mayberry Road, the same as the Joseph E. Hahn Mill of the 1862 Martenet county map and the 1887 atlas. Edward M. Hahn advertised in the atlas, offering flour, feed, and custom grinding, sawing to order.



The 1880 census of manufactures listed W. J. Hahn flour mill with \$3000 capital investment, 40 bu/diem maximum capacity, 2 run of stones, and all custom business. A 15-foot fall on Silver Run drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 10 rpm. Annual output was 210 bbl flour, 25 tons meal, 60 tons feed, .5 tons hominy, and 500 lb buckwheat (\$4500). The sawmill worth \$500 had a 5 hp, 100 rpm flutter wheel 4 ft broad to cut 13,000 ft lumber and 7000 laths (\$500) over a 2-month season. The mill was occupied by A. L. McDaniel in 1966 but was out of service.

BACHMAN MILLS (6)

Built in 1780, this was originally Bowers Mill. There was a petition for a road from Christian Bower's Mill on Big Pipe Creek to the Ox Moor Mills on Patapsco Falls, and from thence into the main road leading through Westminster to Baltimore Town, *Md. Journal & Baltimore Advertiser*, December 21, 1787. The General Assembly acted on the petition in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1789, Chapter 2. The mill was shown on the old Baltimore-Frederick County line on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map. The 1798 tax list carried John Bowers with Halls Range and a

“gristmill assigned to Fornica Bowers.” Bowers Mill was advertised by John Coler in *Federal Gazette*, January 19, 1808, and Charles Varlé’s 1808 map showed John Coler’s mill on Big Pipe Creek at the county line and south of a Lutheran Church.

It appeared as Bachman Mill on the 1862 Martenet map. The 1850 census of manufactures had listed David Bachman with \$4000 capital investment in a water mill with 1-½ employees; 4 pair of stones, and annual output of \$1000. The 1877 atlas showed a grist and saw mill on the east side of Bachman’s Valley Road.

The 1880 census of manufactures showed Bachman’s as a custom mill with \$2000 capital investment, 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 20-foot fall on Pipe Creek drove two 13-inch turbines a 350 rpm to develop 10 hp. Annual output was 450 bbl flour, 0.5 tons meal, and 200 lb buckwheat (\$4362). William and A. C. Bachman were listed in HWM, p. 888 in 1882, while David Bachman was listed in the 1887 State business directory. Bachman Mills was also a post office name.

The *American Miller*, 23 (March 1, 1895): 305, reported an order for a McAnulty Circuit Bolter Mill to be installed at Bachman’s Mills, Md. No mill was to be found on trips of 1966. Location was 1322 Bachmans Valley Road. The MHT Site No. for the Site is CARR-1154.

See also, Joan Prall, *Mills and Memories* (Westminster, 1985), pp. 24-25.

BAER MILL (2)

The 1862 Martenet map showed D. and S. Bare [sic] mill on the east side of Clear View Road north bank of Meadow Run, the later site of Futz Mill. The name should be spelled Baer.

BAHNS MILL (6)

The J. H. Weaver grist and saw mill appeared on the 1862 Martenet county at this location.

J. A. Bahn advertised in the atlas as proprietor of Springville Flour Mills on Gunpowder Falls Creek; the county atlas showed it as a grist and saw mill. Bahn had acquired the tracts Kentucky, Beaver Trap, and Tumbling Down the Hill from Henry L. Zimmerman in 1873 (Deeds JBB 42:277). His executors conveyed to John D. Shearer in 1886.

J. D. Shearer had already been listed in the atlas as farmer and miller at Paper Mills postal address; he had settled in the county in 1865. The 1880 census of manufacturers listed John D. Sharer [sic] with a custom mill with \$3500 capital investment, 2 employees, 4 run of stones, and 89 bu/diem maximum capacity. Two overshot wheels 6 ft broad were driven by the Gunpowder Falls produced 16 hp.

Annual output was 500 bbl flour, 25 bbl rye, 100 tons meal, 90 tons feed, and 1 ton buckwheat (\$11,000).



Bahn Mill converted into bunk house of River Valley Ranch.

Barbara Bisset in “Roller, A Brief History,” *Hereford Magazine*, July 1989, included a quotation from the diary of John E. Snyder, who wrote about his uncle Daniel Shearer’s renting his mill and putting in Griscom & McFeely roller units in 1886, then naming the post office “Roller” for the roller process.

The Manufacturers Record, 11 (February 19, 1887): 47, reported, “J. D. Sharer, Springville, Md., is adding a roller mill to his grist mill.” *The Baltimore County Union*, February 4, 1888, reported, “A new post office called ‘Roller’ has been established at Mr. J. D. Shearer’s Mill, two miles west of here [Hoffmanville].”

In 1888, Shearer conveyed to Charles Zeigler, who in 1908 conveyed to J. Herman Allender. It passed to Walter C. Reed, who in 1952 deeded to Peter, Paul, and John Radio Fellowship, Inc. (Deeds 213:91). The new owners were a church group which operates the farm as a make-believe Western town called River Valley Ranch. The camp’s slogan is “Western Living with a Spiritual Purpose” The mill is used as the Boarding House of the camp, located on Grave Run Road. Water still runs past the brick, two-story mill. This is one of the few Maryland mills with a hood at each end—the roof extension that shelters the hoisting apparatus at the level of the ridge pole.

BAILES MILL (11)

Bailes Mill was on Nicodemus Road, just west of Bowersox Road, east of New Windsor, per the MGS topographical map. A mill symbol appeared at approximately this point on the 1808 Charles Varlé map, although its representation on Turkeyfoot branch is unlike the watercourse as shown on the 1959 topographic map. The 1850 census of manufactures listed David Baile with

\$2000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 4 pair of stones, and output of 40 bbl flour (\$220) and \$500 in custom work per annum.

The atlas showed D. C. Bailes grist and saw mill on Turkeyfoot Run and the 1880 census of manufactures listed David Baile with \$400 capital investment, 2 employees, 1 run of stones, 75 bu/diem maximum capacity, and an 8 hp water wheel. Output was 400 bbl flour, 42.7 tons meal, 16.6 tons feed, and 7.5 tons hominy (\$3850). Also mentioned in HWM, p. 962 (1882) and carried as a village name of 1941 in GZMD. Mill extinct, not to be found in 1966.

BAILES SAWMILL (11)

The Jerre Baile sawmill on Dickins Branch near New Windsor was shown on the 1862 Martenet county map; distinct from Bailes Mill also shown on that map along Little Pipe Creek.

BAKER MILL (7)

Daniel Baker was listed as miller at Avondale (q. v.) in the 1887 State business directory.

BALTIMORE ROOFING AND ASBESTOS PLANT (4)

“Many Visit Asbestos Plant” was an article in the *Sun*, January 6, 1915, reporting a chartered train on the Western Maryland to Asbestos village in Carroll County. The Baltimore Roofing and Asbestos Company had invested \$800,000 in concrete buildings for this site, relocating from Oil City, Pa. Mr. R. M. Nicholas was president. Asbestos Road still appears on maps, but the village is now called Cedarhurst, located at ADC 26-D-5. This site was later the property of the Congoleum company, a maker of linoleum products. James R. Mann, writing in the *HSCC News Letter*, 4 (August 1955) reported on the Congoleum-Narin Plans, noting that the company acquired the property in 1921 and developed it into one of the largest felt mills in the country, making floor and wall covering material and sheathing paper for the building industry. The company had 170 acres and stored quantities of rags, paper, and pulpwood for processing, the material trucked in by both road and rail from Maryland and Pennsylvania. The company had 350 employees. A photograph of the complex appeared in *BG&E News*, July 1924. The 1927 Sanborn atlas, Sheet 16 under Westminster, provided a layout of the Congoleum buildings. In 1948, a filter system was installed to keep effluent from entering the future Liberty Lake. Congoleum Corporation is still active in 2006 with other plants at Marcus Hook, Pa., and Trenton, N. J. The company traces its origins from 1886 when Michael Narin began making painted floor cloths in Kilcady, Scotland. The family moved to the US in the late 19th century and began plant at Kearney, N. J. Present address is 2700 Emory Road, Cedarhurst.

BANKARD MILL (2)

J. C. Bankard grist and saw mill was shown in the atlas downstream of Nissley Mill on Big Pipe Creek, west of present Md. 84. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Josiah C. Bankard custom mill and 50 bu/hr elevator with \$5000 capital investment, 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 80 bu/diem maximum. A 12-foot fall on Meadow Branch drove two overshot wheels 6 and 5 ft broad at 18 rpm to develop 14 hp. Annual output was 516 bbl flour, 3.3 tons meal, 84 tons feed, and 1.7 tons hominy (\$7000). Also listed in HWM, p. 864 (1882).

BANKERS MILL (3)

Jacob Banker in 1765 patented Christophers Lott, 50 acres, Liber BG & GS No. B:95, MSA. Bankers Mill was shown on the 1795 map at the present Union Mills although Banker had died in 1789. By his will of 1783, the mill and plantation were to be sold for distribution to his children. His executors were David Shriver and Jacob Cassel, but in a petition filed by the heirs in 1794, these trustees had refused to act.

The court appointed David Shriver the Elder trustee and he was ordered to advertise the properties for sale, which he did in both German and English newspapers. On June 10, 1795, Shriver sold the mill and 104-½ acres to Andrew Shriver for \$1150. Another dispute followed, and Abraham Bankhart (Banker) filed a petition, claiming that he had wanted to buy the mill. The court upheld the trustees, and a copy of the order of confirmation was placed in the *Md. Journal*, October 31, 1795. Banker's tracts were mill Lot, Ohio, Carolina, Hill Spring, and Christophers Lott, some 850 acres. Chancery Records, Liber B30:479, MSA.

Laws of Md., Acts of 1795, Chapter 33, still used the name Banker's Mill in describing the route of a new road "from Erb's hill by Banker's Mill, towards a road of Pennsylvania leading from Hanover-town to Maryland."

The mill was on the south side of Pipe Creek and was presumably abandoned after completion of the Union Mills by David and Andrew Shriver, begun in 1797. Amos Davidson in 1976 told the author that his property at the corner of Geeting Road and Deep Run Roadc was the real site of Bankers Mill, that loation being at grid 4-H-10, also the location of the later Yeisers Mill.

BANKERT MILL (7)

The J. Bankert Mill was shown on Cranberry Branch on the 1862 Martinet county map.

BARE MILL (2)

Clerical error for Baer Mill on Martenet 1862 county map.

BARK MILL ()

One bark mill was reported in the 1850 census of manufactures, Fisher's *Gazetteer of Md.*, p. 61.

BARNES SAWMILL (4/14)

Leslie A. Barnes was owner of this sawmill founded in 1923 on Klees Mill Road; 3 employees; output of rough lumber, DMM, 1970.

BARRIES SAWMILL (4)

George M. Barries was assessed of a s sawmill, bailer thresher, and traction engine worth \$900 in 1916, Liber 4:46.

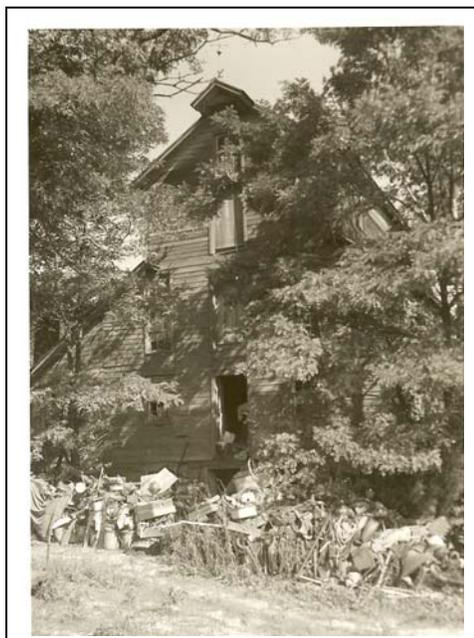
BASEHORES MILL (3)

BASEHORES MILL ROAD

A mill symbol appeared at this spot on Charles Varle's 1808 map, possibly the same as Eichers Mill of the 1794-1795 map. The 1820 census of manufactures listed Theodore Ecks with \$2000 capital investment and consumption of 10,000 bu wheat, rye, Indian corn, and buckwheat. Annual output was \$11,000 in flour for bread. The workers were enumerated, but Eck also answered "all himself" under the "wages" question.

The 1850 census listed Joseph Eck, miller, with \$4000 capital, 2 employees, 4 pair of burrs driven by water power, and \$700/annum in custom work. The 1862 Martinet and 1863 Shearer maps showed it as Samuel Spangler's grist and saw mill. Spangler had acquired it in 1859 at the sale of Joseph Eck's real estate (\$3150), Carroll County Deeds, 33:15).

Basehore-Wolfe Mill in October 1966.



Spangler sold to Jacob Erb in 1865. In 1873, Erb sold “Lower Purchase” and other land to Henry T. Eck, who appeared in the 1877 atlas near Mayberry.

The *American Miller*, 10 (August 1, 1882): 372, reported, “Henry T. Eck of Taneytown, Carroll County, Md., is improving his mill by putting in a 36-inch No. 1 water wheel built by S. Morgan Smith of York, Pa.”

“Charles Eck writes us that he has removed from Taneytown, Md., to Bennett, Iowa. He rented his mill property to Jacob Routson and Mr, Rider, and has gone out of the milling business temporarily,” *American Miller*, 16 (March 1, 1888): 208. Eck wrote that he had charge of the Ashland Roller Mill, a 75-barrel/diem mill at Ashland, Nebraska, *Ibid.*, 16 (June 1888): 420.

In the 1888 case of Eck-vs.-Eck, trustees were appointed to sell the property, and it was purchased by Charles H. Basehore for \$4800 (Deeds BFC 72:1).

The *American Miller*, 20 (September 1, 1892): 674, reported, “Chas. H. Basehoar, of Taneytown, Md., has bought two 7 inch by 9 inch double second-hand roller mills from Griscom & Co. & McFeely of Philadelphia, Pa.” The same journal, January 1, 1893 (21:70), reported that Basehoar had ordered from the same manufacturer five Philadelphia Inter Elevator Flour Bolts with necessary material to connect them.

In 1921, Basehore and wife, then of Pennsylvania, conveyed the mill to Albert W. Baker and wife, who in 1924 sold to the present [1976] owner, John L. Wolf (Deeds 143:231).

Charles H. Basehoar advertised to sell the mill, “25 Barrel Roller Mill & 29 acres of good farming land. Never failing water power; Mill 26 x 36—4 story; 4 stands of rolls, wheat cleaning machines, All other necessary flour bolting machinery; 2 pr. Of choppers; 2 turbine water wheels; 25 h. p. engine; brick engine house 14 x 18; Lg. circular saw mill connected with the grist mill. 26 x 36 dwelling house; 2-1/2 story summer house (14 x 20) (14 x 20); Bank barn 30 x 44; Outbuildings (Wagon shed, Hog house, and Smoke house); and a Fruit Orchard,” *Carroll Record*, May 19, 1900.

Antique collector William Hollifield acquired some flour sacks used during Albert Baker’s ownership; they were imprinted with “Glen Dale Roller Mills, Taneytown, Md.” The author acquired a Baker corn meal sack with the same trade name in 1989. Walter B. Merkle informed the author in 1981 that he had talked to Mr. Wolf in the early 1970s. Mr. Wolf said he could put a log on the saw mill and go out and plow and tend the cows before the cut would be completed. One got about three cuts a day from the old sawmill.

This wooden mill still stands about 120 yd from the corner of Heiser Road and Sells Mill Road. The works was out of service and in 1966 was being used for the storage of junk. The wooden miller's dwelling house also survived. Scharf also mentioned the mill in 1882, HWM, p. 863. The mill survived in October 2006, the yard then full of rusted cars of the 1950s and 1960s. The dwelling is now discernible as partly log.

See also Joan Prall, *Mills and Memories* (Westminster, 1985), pp. 12-13, 41. Joan Prall interviewed John and Irene Wolfe, ages 97 and 87, respectively, in 1985 and reported on their former general store where Mr. Wolfe also gave 10-cent haircuts. Mr. Wolfe had found the date 1758 carved in a lower wall of the mill. Mr. Bill Grove of Mayberry informed the author in 1975 that Mrs. Wolf had lost an eye in a sawmill accident. This resource bears MHT Site No. CARR-833. Location is 10-H-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BASELERS CIDER MILLL (7)

Same as Manns, q. v.

BAUER MILL ()

Frederick Bachman in 1810 bought the Bauer farm and tore down the old Bauer Mill and erected a gristmill of stone that stood until the early 20th century, Joe Getty, *Carroll's Heritage*, p. 73.



Baughmans Mill in 1967.

BAUGHMANS MILL (6)

Early deeds indicate that the mill site belonged in turn to Joseph Bollinger, Senior, then to Joseph Bollinger, Junior, who was called a miller in an 1812 deed (WG 118:363); it passed to George Koutz (1833); to David Bowman; John M. Luckenbaugh (1854); the partners Jacob W. Warner and Henry Shue; Jacob

Klinefelter (1856); Peter Lucabaugh (1861); and finally, Benjamin Baughman (1862), who that year appeared as a miller on Martenet's county map.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed B. Bachman [sic] custom mill with \$3000 capital investment, 1 employee, 4 run of stones, and 25 bu/diem maximum. A 4-foot fall drove two overshot wheels two ft broad to develop 16 hp. Annual output was 1000 bbl flour, 25 bbl rye, 100 tons meal, 42.4 tons feed, and 1 ton buckwheat (\$10,200).

The mill later belonged to Amphrey D. Baughman and in 1921, to James H. Baughman, and in 1951 to Clarence E. Baughman. A grist and saw mill of brick, 3-½ stories, it still stands [1976] on Gunpowder Falls east of Lineboro just below the York County line, reached by following the gravel road from the center of the village. A red brick mansion stood near the mill [1976].

The machinery was discovered by Dr. B. W. Dederick of Pennsylvania State College and author of *Practical Milling* and by Alden Ackels of General Mills, Minneapolis, in 1939. The equipment was used to restore the old Lee gristmill at Stratford Hall, Westmoreland County, Va., where it was still in use [1970]. The running gear was removed by Robert Dubs, son-in-law of the Baughmans. The author's 1966 photographs of this mill showed it with its roof intact; later the roof vanished, and general ruin set in. Joan Prall in *Mills and Memories*, wrote that the roof had been ripped off entire in a tornado. The mill was roofless in photos taken in 1978 by the author and 1983 by Orlando Rideout of the MHT, who estimated the mill's age at 1820 to 1840. A substantial ruin two stories high appeared in Ken Shot's photos in 1992. The mill was still a substantial brick ruin still almost two stories high, set in a beautiful meadow in September 2006. Mill Street in Lineboro merges into Baughmans Mill Road, but an easier route is by turning west from Carroll Warehime Road. The mill is 1000 feet west of a Mason-Dixon Crown stone at that corner. Location is ADC Street Atlas 7-B-4. The address of the dwelling is 4805 Baughmans Mill Road. The mill bears MHT Site No. 661. The MHT report called the stream Wolfgang Branch and traced the property back even farther to Johannes Shauck, a Swiss immigrant.

BEARD MILL (14)

See Klee Mill.

BEAVER FACTORY ()

See Caples Factory.

BECKLEY PAPER MILL ()

The Assessment of Old Baltimore County Election District No. 3 showed George Beckley with part of the tract Neighbor's Good Will and other parcels, plus a paper

mill worth \$1500 and a sawmill worth \$150.

BENNETT FLINT MILL (14)

About 1890, a flour mill at Hoods Mills on the B. & O. Railroad was converted to flint milling, drawing on deposits in the Annapolis Rock area. Owner was S. F. Dunkel, MGS 12:157. The dry process used here was blamed by Governor Frank Brown for seven deaths, *B. C. Democrat*, March 3, 1894. The governor stated, “to work in the mill even a short while means certain death, although a person may linger sometime.” It was noted that the plants in New Jersey worked by the wet process that minimized dust. The *Ellicott City Times*, March 10, 1895, reported under “The Flint Industry” that S. F. Dunkel was general manager. The *Catonsville Argus*, March 24, 1894, reported the death of John O. Day, an employee of Patapsco Flint Mill. “That makes the eighth death that has been caused, it is claimed, by inhaling the dust, since the mill has been in operation.” The *Ellicott City Times*, June 8, 1895, reported a visit by Howard Bennett, son of the owner of the flint mill, along with J. F. Higgins the manager. The same paper on June 1, 1895, reported that the mill was grinding sand instead of flint.

Edwin Bennett, Baltimore potter, was owner when the complaint was made about the cloud of fine dust. The mill burned sometime before 1905, FAACHC, p. 478. Also called Patapsco Flint Mill Company. The actual date was reported in the *Ellicott City Times*, June 20, 1895, which reported that the fire took place the previous Wednesday. The mill supposedly predated building the railroad; the flour mill was obsolescent when it was converted to flint milling about 1891 with about \$15,000 in new machinery. “The old mill was two and a half stories high.” The General Assembly had passed a law compelling employees of the mill to wear respirators. “The fire is supposed to have originated from the engine used for power while the water is scarce.”

BENNETT MILL ()

The 1818 and 1823 Assessments of old District 6, Baltimore County, showed Joseph L. Bennentt with a grist and saw mill on the tracts Windsor Forest and Good Neighborhood.

BENTZ MILL (5)

See Hoods Mill.

BIEHL TANNERY (10)

Same as Cover Tannery at Keymar.

BINGHAM WOOLEN FACTORY (5)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Samuel Bingham, fuller, with a wool factory worth \$700, 3 employees, 2 looms, and 120 water-powered spindles. Annual output was 3000 yd sundries (\$1500) and 1200 lb wool

BISH MIL (7)

The “Mrs. Barnes list” placed Bish Mill near Cranberry. *The American Miller*, 22 (March 1, 1894): 294, reported that R. G. Bish & Brother of Westminster, Md., was buying McAnulty milling equipment [probably to rollerize the mill].

BISH TANNERY (7)

Alfred Bish’s horse-powered tannery with \$700 capital investment was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with 2 employees and annual output of 1180 skins (\$2500).

BITTLE OIL MILL (3)

George Bittle had an oil mill on Piney Creek per Martenet’s 1862 county map.

BIGGS MILL (10)

The American Miller, 22 (February 1, 1894): 147, reported that M. E. Biggs of Middleburg, Md., was buying belting and transmitting machinery.

BIXLERS MILL (6)

George Bixler’s grist and saw mill was shown in the atlas SE of Bachmans Post Office; the 1862 Martenet county map had shown it on Pipe Creek. It was the same as Wistlers per HWM, p. 884. Wisslers [sic] mill had been on the tract Phillipsburg, surveyed August 23, 1758, on the north side of Dugg Hill. The mill stood where the Dudley and Earnst antique shop stood in 1952 per data from Dr. Arthur C. Tracey of Hampstead.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Bixler and Son custom mill worth \$3000 with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 17-foot fall on McGill’s Branch drove two 1.5-foot turbines at 350 rpm to develop 10 hp. Output was 450 bbl flour, 5 bbl rye, 85 tons feed, and 700 lb meal (\$4043). Location was 13-G-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BIZER FOUNDRY ()

Josiah D. Bizer’s agricultural works was valued at \$4500 in the 1880 census of manufactures; 2 employees; one 8 hp, 10 rpm overshot wheel 10 ft broad was driven by a 10-foot fall on Dickinsons Branch. Annual output was \$3735, including 15 fertilizer distributors, 25 plows, 2 corn shellers, 2 threshers, 40 hay and straw

cutters, and 1 “horse power.”

BLOOM MILLS (9)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed William Bloom with \$1500 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 pair of stones, and \$500 output in custom work. The 1862 Martenet map showed Adam Bloom’s upper and lower mills and the atlas showed the grist and saw mill of A. Bloom on Morgans Run as two separate sets of mills.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed A. Bloom custom mill with \$2000 capital investment with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 60 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 18-foot fall on Morgan Run drove an 8 hp, 1-foot turbine at 360 rpm. Annual output was 200 bbl flour, 15 tons meal, 20 tons feed, and 14 tons buckwheat (\$2686). Bloom Road survives on current topographic maps and the ADC Street Map atlas.

BOLAND MILL (9)

The Boland Mill was owned in 1931 by Jesse Devilbiss and was a grist and saw mill upstream of the Naille Mill on the Frederick County side of Sams Creek.

BOLLINGERS MILL (5)

BOLLINGERS MILL ROAD

Bollingers Mill was in the valley of the North Branch of Patapsco near Oakland, supposedly built by Louis Brauning in 1800 and conveyed by Charles Brauning in 1853 to Elias Bollinger, who had married a Brauning. The county atlas showed it as George Branning [sic] saw and grist mill, NW of Oakland.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed George F. Branning with \$800 capital investment in a saw mill with 1 employee and one each circular and Muley saw. A 20-foot fall on Middle Run of Patapsco drove a 20 hp overshot wheel at 200 [impossible] rpm. Annual output was 100,000 ft lumber and 3000 laths (\$1206).

At first, the mill had a wooden, handmade wheel which had its teeth sprung into position. The first story was of stone, the upper two of wood. A 25-foot steel wheel was installed in 1912. Cider was also processed. The Bollinger Mill was listed as a stop on the first RFD system. The mill was closed in 1945. The last owner, John Bollinger, died in 1951 at age 71.

Farmers used to gather around the fire where they roasted potatoes and freshly shot sparrows-in-butter. The cider press was powered by a mule. The mill was condemned in connection with building Liberty Reservoir. A peg toll board survived to the end. A large iron dipper from the extinct mill survived in the garden of Mrs. J. Adolph Feustle at 102 Berrymans Lane, Reisterstown [1976]. Gil Breeding in 2006 had a millstone on his property, supporting a fence post; he tried

to donate it a Bollinger family member but the relative didn't want it.

“Old Grist Mill to Go in Reservoir Project,” *Evening Sun*, January 4, 1952, by Allen Forbes.

BOLLINGER MILL (1)

The *American Miller*, 9 (February 1, 1881): 60, reported, “Joel Bollinger, of Taneytown, Md., is putting in a new grist mill on Big Pipe Creek. All the machinery, including two turbine water wheels, is being furnished by S. M. Smith, successor to the York Water Wheel and Mill Furnishing Co., of York, Pa. Mr. Smith has also contracted to put up the mill, and the work is going forward under the superintendency of Joseph Peeling, a millwright of York, Pa.”

BONE MILL (9)

A bone mill was shown in the 1877 county atlas on White Oak Run at Shiloh Road west of J. H. Smith Mill.

BOOSER MILL ()

The 1820 census of manufactures (of Frederick County District 6) listed George Booser with \$140 capital investment, 1 mill hand, and annual output of \$10,000 in flour for bread, chop, and plaster; consumption was 10,000 bu wheat, rye, corn, and buckwheat. Booser refused to list his equipment [which suggests he was using the Oliver Evans inventions without taking out a license].

BOSLEY SAWMILL (6)

The 1862 Martenet county map showed Bosley's sawmill at White Oak Run, property of Joshua Bosley; probably the same as Nagle's shown at Snydersburg in 1877 atlas.

BOSTION MILL (1)

Same as Otterdale Mill.

BOWENS MILL (5)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John H. Bowers with \$4000 capital investment, 2 employees, 4 pair of burrs, and output of 325 bbl flour (\$1675).

BOWERS MILL ()

The county atlas of 1877 showed the B. Bowser Sawmill on the west bank of the Gunpowder, down stream of the present Schalk Road No. 1; this mill had been

Samuel Miller's Sawmill on the 1862 Martenet county map. The abutments of Bowers Mill on the Great Gunpowder Falls washed out, *American*, June 4, 1889.

BOWERS MILL (6)

See Bachmans Mill.

BOWSER SAMILL (6)

Apparently a clerical error for Bowers Sawmill.

BRANDENBURG MILL (14)

Same as Selby's Mill.

BRAUNING/BARNNING MILL (5)

See Bollinger Mill.

BRICK MILLS (2)

David Kephart (q. v.) patented 577 acres called The Brick Mill, 1832, Patents GGB 1:310, MSA. See Trevanion Mill.

BRILHART MILL (8)

Per Mrs. Barnes' list, Christian Frick's grist, bark, and saw mill was 1 mile west of Hampstead on a road leading to Westminster and on Patapsco Falls in 1859; the flour mill was a 2-1/2-story building of brick with 3 run of stones. Attorney E. F. Crout advertised an unnamed mill on Patapsco Falls and 75 acres about 2 miles from Hampstead and about 4 miles from the Western Maryland Railroad on a country road leading from Westminster to Hampstead, *Carroll County Democrat*, July 19, 1860. The 1862 Martenet county map showed the Isaac Green mill.

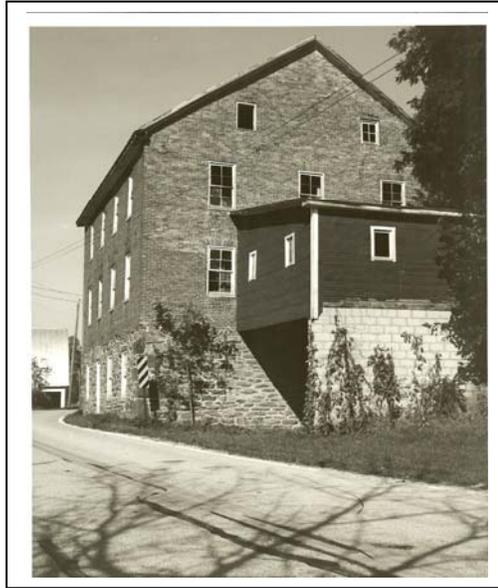
M. S. Brillhart's grist and saw mill was shown in the atlas on East Branch of Patapsco Falls, upstream of Smith Mill, 1.3 miles west of Hampstead on the east side of present Brodbeck Road just south of Md. 482. Brillhart advertised flour and feed in that volume.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Michael Brillhart with \$5000 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 40 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 23-foot fall on East Patapsco drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 3.5 ft broad at 5 rpm. Annual output was 1377 bbl flour, 10 bbl rye, 4.5 tons meal, 99.5 tons feed, 840 lb hominy, and 5 tons buckwheat (\$13,343).

The *Md. Journal* of Towson reported on April 5, 1884, "Mr. M. S. Brillhart, the

owner of a large grist mill two miles west of Hampstead, is improving his mill by putting in a new middling purifier of the Garden City patent, also a new bolting chest and other improved machinery.”

The *Sun* of April 2, 1889, reported the burning of the mill. The *American Miller*, 17 (May 1, 1889), reported, “The large roller mill about two miles from Hampstead, Carroll county, Md., owned by Mr. Michael S. Brillhart, was destroyed by fire on the night of March 30, about 9 P. M. The fire started in the third story of the mill, and had gained considerable headway when discovered. The loss on mill and contents is



estimated to be about \$7,000, with an insurance of \$3,000 on the mill and \$500 on the contents. About a year ago, Mr. Brillhart had the machinery in his mill changed, making it a roller mill, at a cost of \$1,000. There has been no fire in the building since Saturday morning, and the fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, as the owner had been notified that it would be burned.”

The mill was rebuilt and was later called Walker Mill for M. E. Walker. It was out of service when photographed in 1968; it was at that time owned by Harry F. Schaefer, who gave his address as Brillhart Mill; his deed was recorded in Liber 181:329.

The mill was at the SE corner of Md. Route 482 and Brodbeck Road, standing open on October 18, 1998. The nearby residence also seemed to be vacant. There was some machinery inside the mill. The building had iron tie-rods with S-shaped rod anchors. The corners were quoined with massive stones. The loading doors faced north or possibly NW. It was necessary to go there about 7 p. m. in high summer to get sunlight on the main façade. The mill was still standing in October 2006 and had received some maintenance since 1998. Location is 14-D-11 in the ADC Street Atlas. The dwelling is 1311 Brodbeck Road.

See also Joan Prall, *Mills and Memories* (Westminster, 1985), pp. 30, 41, including a full account of operating a mill written by George M. Brillhart.

BROWN MILL (5)

Elias Brown built this mill on Browns Inheritance tract in 1798 per a marked cornerstone, HWM, p. 874. Elias Brown's will of 1800 left the land and grist and saw mills to his son Thomas Cockey Brown (Baltimore City Wills, 6:303, MSA). The 1818 Assessment of Old Baltimore County Election District 6 showed Thomas Brown with the tracts Brown's Inheritance and Everts Progress plus a gristmill worth \$300 and a sawmill worth \$50. The 1823 Assessor's Field Book showed the same assets in the hands of Susanah Brown, widow. The *Baltimore American*, May 15, 1824, carried a sale notice for the Moses Brown property and a mill seat on Piney Falls near Liberty Road.



Browns Mill Ruin in 1971, photo by author.

The *Monumental City* (1880 ed.), p. 892, presented a biography of Governor Frank Brown and mentioned the family's old mill and its 1798 date stone. This account noted that the Springfield farm had passed at one point to Mr. [William] Patterson who "built a large flour and saw mill, with the most approved machinery." The farm also contained an iron ore bed still being mined in 1880.

The farm was the birthplace of Governor Frank Brown, who campaigned with much singing as "Farmer Brown" in 1892. The Governor had acquired the Patterson estate, Springfield in 1880, a tract of 1700 acres, which he sold along with his paternal estate in 1896. The *Maryland Farmer*, 19 (August 1882): 259, reported on progressive farming at Brown's farm. Brown acquired a Geiser Traction Engine which attracted local farmers to a demonstration, *Md. Farmer*, 21 (April 1884): 120.

The 30 x 36 foot ruin was standing in 1971 on the east side of Slacks Road north of Piney Run on the University of Maryland Animal Experiment Station. The 3-story stone structure had a corner fireplace at second-floor level and an 8 x 8 inch beam

was reported. The deed mentioned a stone at the corner of the Mill Garden . . . north east corner of the mill . . . near the north bank of Piney Falls Bridge” (Carroll County deeds, 81:210). The estate also included the former Patterson lime kiln at Hoods Mills on the Patapsco.

The mill was called Johnsons Mill when reported to the Maryland Historical Trust in 1971. It was scheduled for demolition by the University after evaluation by the Trust as “beyond feasible restoration . . . of little real architectural interest.” It had been intact when mentioned in *HSCC News Letter* in August 1952. This splendid ruin was ultimately demolished.

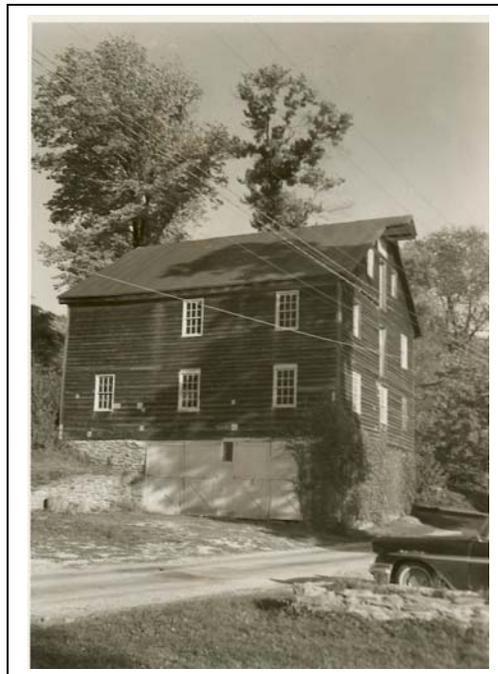
BROWNS MILL (8)

Browns Mill was shown on the 1794-1795 map 5 miles east of Westminster on Aspen Run, possibly the same as the J. Richards Mill shown west of Houcksville on the 1862 map. The 1798 tax list showed R. and ___ Brown with a mill house 30 x 26, two stories, one of stone, the other of logs, plus a saw mill, in the Pipe Creek and North Hundreds List. The *HSCC Newsletter*, August 1955, stated that Richards was one of the earliest mills in the Wesley area and was said to be on the Mill Glade Path.

The 1813 6th District Tax List of Baltimore County, folio 134, listed Thomas Brown with parts of the tracts Brown’s Inheritance and Everett’s Progress with a gristmill worth \$200 and a sawmill worth \$60.

In the Clarence Mitchell Courthouse in Baltimore City, Room 634, there had been Pocket Plat No. 180, dated 1820, “Plat of a Road from William Houcks on the Baltimore and Hanover Road to Browns Mill.” That plat was later accessioned by the MSA. Brown’s Mill on the tract Harriett’s Retreat plus a sawmill was

*Brown-Lee-Richards Mill,
October 1966.*



Mill. The 1795 Griffith map was unclear and only showed one of two branches of the Patapsco that flow through the area.

The mill that survived into the 21st century at the NE corner of Fringer-Carrollton Road and Lees Mill Road is clearly a replacement of any mill of 1798 and stands on the tract Wee Bit Enlarged, a tract that had been bequeathed to Nicholas Brown by his father, John Brown, in 1817. Nicholas Brown's permanent trustee, Samuel Ward, sold to Richard Ward in 1826 (Chancery Records, B152:202, MSA).

Richard Ward's executor sold Wee Bit Enlarged, Brown's Struggle, and Brown's Recovery to George Richards, Jr. in 1848. The "George Richards Junior Mill" was mentioned in his purchase of a part of Wee Bit Enlarged from Francis Elsrod in 1855 (Carroll deeds, JBB 19:165). George Richards Mill had been mentioned in the 1837 Election District boundaries, HWM, p. 883—presumably somewhere else. George H. Richards, Jr., was elected a delegate for a Primary meeting at Benjamin Worthington's hotel, Hampstead, *Carroll County Democrat*, August 20, 1861.

Lucinda Richards, administratrix, advertised the estate of George Richards, Jr., in the *Carroll County Democrat*, December 26, 1861. The Carroll County Administration Accounts in 1863 and 1864 listed "Proceeds of the Mill," a miniscule \$12.06 and the costs of payments to the Baltimore County Fire Insurance Company, also the proceeds of a sale, including "mill sacks."

The mill appeared as property of Mrs. Richards on the 1862 Martenet county map, west bank of the stream, north side of the road. In the case of Richrads-s-Richards, 1871, trustees were appointed to sell Wee Bit Enlarged and Hariett's Retreat. An advertisement in the *Democratic Advocate*, September 21, 1871, described the mill as "nearly new." The property was purchased by John W. Abbott for \$6025. J. W. Abbot [sic] was shown in the county atlas as proprietor of Deep Run Mills with Samuel Shaner as manager, SE of Houcksville. Abbott sold the mill to Shaner in 1877 for \$3800. Shaner sold to Harry H. Sparr in 1879 for \$3950.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Henry H. Spahn [sic] with \$3775 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 3 run of stones, and 60 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 20-foot fall on Deep Run drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 4 rpm. Annual output was 688 bbl flour, 10 bbl rye, 37.5 tons meal, 105.6 tons feed, 0.7 ton hominy, and 1.2 tons buckwheat (\$8311).

The sawmill represented \$300 capital investment and had 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and annual output of 51,000 ft output (\$620). The same fall drove an 8 hp flutter wheel 3.5 ft broad at 170 [?] rpm. H. H. Spohr [sic] was listed in the 1887 State business directory at Houcksville.

The *American Miller*, 20 (December 1, 1892): 902, reported, "A model 30 barrel mill will shortly be in operation at Houcksville, Md. H. H. Spaler [sic] is proprietor of the plant. Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., have the contract for building the

plant complete.”

The RFD map showed Sparrs [sic] Mill west of Wesley Chapel, ca. 1900.

The mill passed to Francis L. Herring (1902), to Francis Carroll Herring (1905), Charles Van Cleaf (1909), and to Mary W. Lee (1912). It remained in the Lee family until 1958 and the road is still called Lees Mill Road. The mill passed to Ralph S. and Dorothy Walsh in 1958; Robert Smith, 1959; and Charles I. Rill, who was shown on the tax map in the late 1960s. Real estate broker Donald E. Grempler advertised the mill in *Sun*, May 9, 1973, dating the mill at 1814, the house at 1806.

Thomas V. Appler and Wendy J. Appler bought the mill and stone house in 1973 and showed the author and Claire A. Richardson through the many levels. A photo of the middlings purifiers appeared in the MHM, 77 (Summer 1982): 167, in the article entitled “‘Good Bye Old Burr.’ The Roller Mill Revolution in Maryland.” Mr. Appler engaged Kate Simkins to write a National Register form describing the site. The Mill bears MHT Site No. CARR-897. See also, “‘Man with the Mill’ Becomes History Buff [interview with Tom Appler],” Hanover *Evening Sun*, December 11, 1978.

BROWNS MILL BOTTOM ()

Browns Mill Bottom, 24.7 acres, was surveyed for Jesse Brown in 1851, Unpatented Certificate No 1, MSA.

BROWNS SAWMILL (2)

The 1880 census listed Nelson Brown sawmill with \$400 capital investment, 2 employees, and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 12-foot fall on Silver Run drove a 6 hp overshot wheel 3 ft brood at 30 rpm to cut 6000 ft lumber and 5000 laths over a 4-month season.

BRUCEVILLE MILLS (10)

Normand Bruce, a Scotsman, built a stone mill before the Revolution on Big Pipe Creek at present Bruceville. Nancy Warner, et al. noted that Bruce traded land with Philip Key to acquire a seat for the mill, *Carroll County Maryland*, 1976, p. 21. Dr. Tracey’s notes contain an extract from the Frederick County Court Roads records in 1777, mentioning “The road from the Tobacco Box Branch where the road crosses by Casper Smith’s to Norman Bruce’s Mill at Derns (or, ‘Turns’) Mill.” An order of the Council listed Bruces Mill as a collection point for wheat, May 29, 1781, *Arch. Md.*, 45:448.

In 1784 the justices levied funds to build a bridge at Col. Bruce’s Mill on Big Pipe Creek; see Pat Melville, “Roads in Frederick County, 1765-1794,” *The Archivists’ Bulldog*, 18 (July 15, 2004): last page.

Colonel Bruce advertised Good Intent and a stone mill house with a pair of burr and a pair of country stones turned by two different water wheels with an adjoining sawmill, *Md. Journal*, February 19, 1793; also *Federal Gazette*, August 26, 1797.

The mill appeared on the 1794-1795 Griffith map and also on the 1808 Charles Varlé map. William Wise, a sometime employee at Bruces Mills, had been impressed into the British navy in the Bay of Biscay, 1807, MPHS, p. 168. An account of the impression of William Ware [sic] from Bruces Mills was presented in Scharf's *History of Maryland*, 2:261.

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Nathan Hendrix mill with \$7000 capital investment, 2 hands, and "burrs & gears, hopper boys, allivators [sic] & conveyors." Annual output was \$8580 in bread four and chop made from 12,000 bu wheat, rye, and Indian corn.

Nathaniel Hendricks, "desirous of leaving Frederick County" advertised Bruceville Mills at public sale, *Regulator and Taneytown Herald*, September 7, 1830. The former Norman Bruce mill occupied by Nathan Hendricks was advertised by trustees as a stone gristmill of 3 pair of burrs, sawmill, coopers shop, and miller's house, *Frederick-Town Gazette*, May 28, 1831.

A deed of 1833 was reproduced as Exhibit F in Equity case of 1860, a deed copied from Frederick County Deeds JS 43:400, whereby Lydia Haines, widow of Samuel Haines, conveyed the lots in Bruceville that William P. Farquhar and Hugh Shaw had conveyed in 1826 to Nathan Hendrix "along with the grist mill and sawmill, and tavern house, miller's house, cooper's house, and shop."

The mill dam of Mr. David Buffington on Big Pipe Creek was carried away per the *Westminster Carrolltonian*, quoted in the *American*, January 16, 1846.

Frederick Mearing, Trustee, advertised a sale in the *Carroll County Democrat*, November 28, 1861, offering the real estate of George Mehring in the case of Mearing-vs-Mearing (Equity Case #693), "A Mill Property . . . on Frederick and York Road in Bruceville The mill is a three-story stone building, runs two pair of burrs, one chopper, with saw mill and bone mill, attached. All is in excellent order and good repair two story weather boarded dwelling . . . miller's house . . . Big Pipe Creek." The trustee sold to Jacob Mearing in Deeds GEW 29:62 on February 10, 1862.

The 1862 Martenet county map showed this as David Buffington's mill as did the county atlas, but it was a phosphate manufactory in the atlas. The 1862 Martenet county map placed the mill just west of present Md. 194. The mill burned in February 1881, HWM, pp. 849, 900. The last owner was George Mehring, *Some Carroll County Villages*, p. 34. Location was 9-A-11 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BUCHANANS MILL (11)

In June 1769, the court ordered a road from Westminster Town to William Buchanan's Mill, Pat Melville, "Roads in Frederick County, 1765-1794," *The Archivists' Bulldog*, 18 (July 15, 2004): 3. Dr. Tracey's card file contained the note that the tract "Content" was surveyed for William Buchanan on March 31, 1769, and that Joseph Wells was made overseer of the road that goes from William Buchanan's Mill to Baltimore County. Dr. Tracey noted, "This is located very near to Medford on Connelly's Branch."

BUCKEY MILL (12)

Geo. P. Buckey, Union Bridge, Md., has placed his order for one 30-inch, New Improved Standard Turbine with Burnham Bros. of York, Pa.," *American Miller*, 19 (July 1, 1891): 489.

BUCKINGHAM FULLING MILL (5)

The 1818 and 1823 Baltimore County Assessments of Old Election district 6 showed Obediah Buckingham with a fulling mill on the tracts "Buckingham's Pasture, Buckingham's Good Will, and Edinborough." Possibly same as Williams Fulling Mill on Morgan Run. Mr. Cliff McCarthy of Belchertown, Mass., found a mill site on Morgans Run which he equated with Obadiah Buckingham, an ancestor. Buckingham left the mill to his wife in 1839. Mr. McCarthy equated this mill upstream of Klees Mill with the William Williams Fulling Mill of the 1862 Martenet map and the 1877 atlas (letter to author, June 18, 1985).

BUCKMAN MILL (5)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Thomas Buckman with \$200 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 run of stones and 40 bu/diem maximum. A 17-foot fall on Piney Falls drove two overshot wheels 4 ft broad at 9 rpm to develop 15 hp. Annual output was 1000 bbl flour, 5 bbl rye, 125 tons meal, 72.5 tons feed, 5 tons buckwheat, and 100 lb hominy (\$11,832). The Buckman Mill was also listed in the 1903 Polk directory.

BUFFINGTON MILL (9)

William Buffington's gristmill was shown on Morgan Run on the 1862 Martenet county mp, west side of present Oak Tree Road. Apparently as 24-F-9 in the ADC Street Atlas.

BUFFINGTON MILL (10)

See Bruceville Mill.

BUFFINGTON SAWMILL (1/2)

The 1798 Frederick County tax list reported Jacob Buffenden [sic] with part of Bedford, formerly N. Bruce's, having "built a sawmill" that added £ 50 to the tax base. The site was near present Otterdale.

BUKER MILL (14)

The 1880 State business directory listed J. M. Buker as miller at Woodbine.

BULL TANNERY (3 or 9)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Abner Bull's tannery with \$1000 capital investment, 2 hands, and annual output of 500 skins (\$1400) operating by horse power.

BURKHOLDER DISTILLERY (W)

A photo owned by Frank Burkholder, who operated a tire shop and general store at Owings Mills, showed the family distillery at Westminster about 1930; it was a small, corrugated metal structure with the inscription "Burkholder Registered Distillery." (communication at Owings Mills History Council, May 4, 1986).

BUSBY/BUSWAY MILL (4)

Same as Greens or Shreeves Mill.

BUSH MILL (4)

The 1862 Martenet map showed the Bush Mill on the Patapsco, a saw and grist mill.

BUSHEYS MILL (12)

The first mill in the Sams Creek area was said to have been a small chopping mill on George Bushey's farm near Union Bridge, *Carroll Record*, January 2, 1931.

BUSKY MILL ()

Busky Mill was on Morgan's Run per Mrs. Barnes' list.

BUSSARD TANYARD ()

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Daniel Henry Bussard's tanyard (in old Baltimore County Election District No. 6) on "Shriver's Integrity" farm, 13 miles from Frederick on the Frederick Turnpike, 1 mile from Joshua Todd's Tavern.

CALEDONIA PAPER MILL (4)

A Caledonian Factory had been mentioned as early as 1832 by Lucas in *Picture of Baltimore*, p. 119. Caledonia Paper Mill, property of the bankrupt Jarrett Shauck, was sold to J. A. Dushane and Thomas E. Ensor, 1871, Carroll County deeds, JBB 39:290. Ensor sold out to Dushane in 1873. The works was on Morgan's Run and the atlas described William Stubbins as manager and showed the plant west of Mechanicsville, downstream of Shauck-Klee Mill.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed John A. Dushane and Co. on Big Morgan Branch with \$4330 capital investment, 6 employees, and annual output to 123 tons wrapping paper (\$9848); the works was on half time 10 months.

The tub engines had 36-inch long roll bars and 34-inch diameter rolls, of 200 lb maximum capacity. Two beaters had 36-inch long roll bars, 24-inch diameter rolls, and 200 lb maximum capacity. The paper machine cylinders were 36 inches wide. The 1880 State business directory listed George F. Jones as supt. of Dushane's mill at Morgan. The works was also listed in HWM, p. 882 (1882), and Stubbins was listed as paper manufacturer at Gamber in the 1887 State business directory. The *Ellicott City Times*, May 12, 1894, reported, "The power house of the paper mill of John A. Dushane & Co. at Morgan station was washed away." It also mentioned that the boiler house at Morgan's was inundated. The *Democratic Advocate*, June 9, 1900, under "Morgan Items." reported that the paper mill had started up and would make farm labor scarce.

CAMPBELL MILL (6)

Same as Showers.

CAPLES MILL (4)

Jacob Caples advertised in the *Sun*, March 14, 1844, to rent his woolen factory in Carroll County on Beaver Run, 22 miles from Baltimore on the west side of the turnpike road leading from Reisterstown to Westminster, about one mile from the turnpike, adjoining Joseph Shreve's merchant mill. The factory was a large stone building with some machinery, including cards, pickers, etc. There was also a two-story stone dwelling and stabling. In 1979, Mrs. Ruth von Gunten informed William Hollifield that Jacob Caples factory was later used to manufacture axe handles when owned by the Hansen family.

Caples advertised again in the *Sun*, April 8, 1847, calling the works Beaver Factory. In 1850, Joseph Caples advertised a mill near Finksburg, 6.5 miles east of Westminster on the turnpike leading to Busway Mill, 2 mile from Finksburg; 22 miles from Baltimore; 100 acres including a 30 x 60-foot cotton factory of stone which could be converted to a gristmill; strong continuous water supply. Caples called it a woolen mill in advertising in the *American Sentinel*, January 18, 1856.

The 1862 Martenet map showed Jacob Caples Old Fulling mill on Beaver Run. It was called “Old Fact.” It was also on the 1863 O. W. Shearer county map, which showed it on a branch downstream of Busby-Green Mill.

Erick F. Davis, who as a youth lived in the Greens Mill mansion until 1970, also reported a neighborhood tradition that the mill was called Hansens and operated until about 1920 east of Green s Mill at the end of a now impassable wagon road. The mill also had a shop for making axe handles. There was a ruined 2-1/2-story miller’s house standing in 1970; the trash pit yielded a large collection of rare beer bottles. Mr. Davis also supplied sketches and a site map. Distinct from Kays Mill.

CARROLL MILL (3)

Horatio Carroll was listed as a miller at Shiloh on the north Branch of Patapsco in the 1887 State business directory.

CARROLL MILLS (7)

Same as Westminster Flouring Mills.

CARROLLTON MILL AND P. O. (4)

See Winchester Mill.

CASSELLS MILL (7)

See Wagners Mill.

CENTER MILLS FACTORY ()

Center Mills Factory on Meadow Branch did most of the indigo bluing for the county, *Carroll County, Maryland*, Nancy Warner et al., 1976, p. 46.

CHEW AND SMELSER MILL (4)

Bone and plaster mill shown in the county atlas on the Western Maryland Railroad at Patapsco Station, manufacturer of Nova Scotia plaster.

CHRIST FULING MILL (8)

See Crist.

CLARY MILL (9)

J. A. Clary’s grist and saw mill was shown in the county atlas at Harrisville on the

present Buffalo Road. The 1880 census of manufactures listed James A. Clary mill with \$900 capital investment, 3 employees, 2 run of stones, 120 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 50% custom business.

An 18-foot fall on Beaver Run drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 8 rpm. Annual output was 2400 bbl flour, 26,5 tons meal, 80 tons feed, and 12.5 tons buckwheat (\$17,500). The sawmill represented \$1200 capital investment and had 3 employees and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 22-foot fall drove a 15 hp, 15-inch turbine at 180 rpm to cut 60,000 ft lumber, 15,000 laths, and 3000 staves (\$1800). The 1873 Frederick County atlas had shown Hood and Clary Mill on Buffalo Run.

CLINCHFIELD SAND AND FELSPAR MILL (5)

The Md. Soapstone Quarry was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$4700 capital investment and 10 employees, production of 1500 tons stone (\$4500) by hand power. Company products were displayed at the Md. Institute Fair, *Sun*, October 12, 1853.

The Maryland Soap Company quarry appeared on the 1862 Martenet county map and in the atlas, 1 mile NW of Marriottsville. The soapstone mill was illustrated in *Physical Features of Carroll County*, p. 294. When John McGrain and Terrence F. Coles visited the site in 1971, the ruined crushers and trucks of the works were still standing on Arrington Road on the east side of the road and east of Piney Run, just as described in *HSCC News Letter*, August 1952. One tract was a Mack 1925 Bulldog, still bearing a 1945 license plate. The ruins were subsequently demolished by the Harry T. Campbell Sons company.

CLOVER MILL ()

Dr. Tracey's papers concerning Sams Creek ca. 1960 noted, "THE CLOVER MILL. This mill was located downstream from the Franklin Mill. The builder and owner are unknown. Traces of this mill are faintly visible."

COCKEY MILL ROAD (4)

This road formerly ran into Baltimore County where the mill was located; now bisected by Liberty Lake.

COLER MILL (3)

See Bachman Mills.

COMET ROLLER MILLS (4)

See Stocksdale Mill.

COPPER MINE (10)

There was a copper mine on the north side of Double Pipe Creek at the confluence with the Monocacy, in Frederick County in 1795. Distinct from Digges Copper Mine.

CORBIN STILL ()

The 1798 tax list of Pipe Creek Hundred listed Elijah Corbin with Timber Bottom and a still house 16 x 16 feet, occupied by William Parks (Entry #2643).

CORKINS MILL (7)

Corkins Mill was on Meadow Branch near Westminster per Mrs. Barnes' list.

COVER MILL (10)

In 1985, Lee Cox of Looking Glass Antiques, 950 Francis Scott Key Highway, Keymar, had an old black and white framed photograph of the feed mill at Keymar next to the Western Maryland Railroad tracks [now Maryland Midland Railroad]. The photo was captioned "W. F. Cover & Son, York, Road, Md." York Road was the former name of Keymar.

COVERS MILL (10)

See Delaplaine Mill.

COVERS TANYARD (2)

Cover's Tanyard was founded at Uniontown in 1807, HWM, p. 852. The founder was either Erhart or Daniel Cover. William Shaw succeeded Daniel Cover, then sold to Abraham Shriner, whose son John closed it down in 1850. "History of Uniontown," in *Some Carroll County Villages*, p. 31.

COVERS TANNERY (3)

The 1850 census of combined Districts 3 and 9 listed Samuel P. Cover with \$1000 capital investment, 3 employees, and annual output of 900 skins (\$3200) made using horse power. The Md. Soapstone Quarry had been listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$4700 capital investment and 10 employees, production of 1500 tons stone (\$4500) by hand power. The Baltimore *Republican & Argus*, May 20, 1859, quoting the *Carroll County Democrat*, reported, "Samuel Cover's tannery at Silver Run burned on Friday [the 13th] with loss of \$1200 in leather and a building worth perhaps \$400." *Bradstreet's Direcroy*, 1867, listed Samuel Cover with an AB rating, meaning of "undoubted character." The 1877 atlas showed Cover Tannery on Stone Road, north of Silver Run, the present Arters Mill Road, with buildings

son both sides of the road.

COVERS TANYARD (9)

Aaron Cover's Tanyard was mentioned in the neighborhood of Harrisville Road, presumably the present Cover's Corners on Liberty Road, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1837, Chapter 281. The 1820 census of old Baltimore County Election District 6 had listed Henry Cover's tanyard between the new and old Liberty Roads (of that time).

COVERS TANYARD (10)

The 1798 tax list of Pipe Creek and Westminster Hundreds listed Jacob Cover with part of Mackes Choice and Farmers Trouble and a tanyard last assessed to Andrew Cottlebaugh and Evan Carmack.

In 1808, Jacob Cover established a tannery near the present Keymar on the tracts Clarks Discovery, Venture, and Earnests Choice. It was inherited by John Cover, who appeared in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$2000 capital investment, 4 employees, and output of 2200 skins and 1300 raw hides using horse power (\$7200).

After John Cover's death in 1864, the works passed to Frank T. Cover, who sold to John Biehl in 1868. Biehl leased it to W S. Duttera from 1874-1875. Biehl's 3-year-old son, James Alleman Biehl, fell into a vat and was drowned, whereupon the business was closed down, 1875. Some *Villages of Carroll County*, p. 33. The atlas showed Biehl Tannery on the east side of Md. 194 north of McGinnis Mill. Located at 8-D-13 in the ADC Street Atlas.

CRABS MILL (1)

See Otterdale Mill.

CRABBS MILL (3)

The John L. Crabbs gristmill was listed at Silver Run address in the 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 535.

CRAWFORD SAWMILL (13)

Edward Crawford was listed as a sawmiller at Daniel (or Defiance) in the 1887 State business directory; the mill was on Sams Creek Road.

CRIST FULLING MILL (8)

Robert Crist advertised his fulling mill near the Hanover Turnpike, 26 miles from Baltimore and 2.5 miles from Coxe's Town [now Hampstead]; apply to Mr. Buckingham on the premises, *American*, July 31, 1817.

CROFT WOOLEN FACTORY (8)

The 1833 Assessment of Old Baltimore County Election District 3 listed John Croft with the tract Stevens Defense and a woolen manufactory worth \$900. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Martha Croft, fuller; the water-powered factory represented \$1000 capital investment, with 2 male and 1 female employees, and annual output of \$7000 in sundries made from 500 lb wool.

CRONK MILL (14)

W. H. Cronk and Sons were listed as millers on Sams Creek at Daniel (or Defiance) in the 1887 State business directory.

CRONK AND THOMPSON SAWMILL (9)

This sawmill was listed at Winfield in *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 535. Possibly same as Cronks.

CROUSE MILL (10)

CROUSE MILL ROAD

This mill replaced the David Buffington Mill shown in 1862 Martenet map and in the county atlas. It was also known as Reifschneider's Mill. The present clapboard mill on the east side of Crouse Mill Road was built in 1887 by John Henry Minges of Pennsylvania. The father of the present [1976] owner, Raymond Crouse, bought the Menges Mill in 1889. Wilson L. Crouse was listed with New Rochester Roller Mills, in the 1903 Polk directory.



The mill had been electrified, but the dam and sluice survived. The building was painted a cream white and matched the Crouse dwelling across the road [1976]. Mr. Crouse was still making cornmeal by water power driven turbines when interviewed, and had stopped flour production only the year before; production was running 800 lb/diem. See, "Gristmill Still Turns in Taneytown," *Evening Sun*,

January 15, 1965. The mill was finally closed by early 1971. The title was recorded in Carroll County deeds, 211:277. Located at 9-F-10 in the ADC Street Atlas.

A Mrs. Moss of Baltimore in the late 1960s informed the author that a photo of an ice jam at Crouse's Mill loaned to the Baltimore *Sun* by Raymond Crouse was erroneously published along with John D. Roop's "I Remember" article about Zumbrun Mill, *Sun Magazine*, February 19, 1967.

See also, Joan Prall, *Mills and Memories* (Westminster, 1985), p. 10.

CROUSE TANNERY (6)

The 1850 census listed George Crouse with \$2500 capital investment in a steam powered tannery with 3 employees and annual output of 2325 skins (\$7865).

CROWLES MILL ()

The *Sun*, July 23, 1859, reported a camp meeting near Crowles Mill, Carroll County, lumped under "Howard County Items."

DALLAS MILL (2)

See Trevanion Mill.

DAUB MILL (13)

The A. Daub saw and grist mill was shown on a branch of Gillis Run north of Watersville. The present topographic map shows Middle Run; the site is just west of Watersville Road. The 1880 census of manufactures listed John Daub with \$500 capital investment in a sawmill with 1 employee and one each circular and Muley saw. A 12-foot fall on Middle Run drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 5 rpm to cut 80,000 ft of lumber and 3000 staves (\$450). Location was 27-K-12 in the ADC Street Atlas.

DAYS MILL (14)

Milton Day's grist and saw mill was shown on present Eden Mill Road and Tuckers Branch of Piney Run on the 1862 Martenet county map and the 1863 Shearer map, at Daysville. It was shown as Dr. A. C. Hammond's in the 1877 atlas. Dr. M. Hammond's mill on Little Pipe Creek [sic] lost its dam in the flood; it was the last mill on the creek, "Another Mill Dam Gone," *Sun*, June 4, 1889. [This would have been the same rain storms that caused the Johnstown Flood]. Eden Mill Road ran between Hoods Mill Road and Md. 97. It continued as Morgans Mill Road after crossing into Howard County. Mill extinct. Location was 29-B-12 in the ADC Street Atlas.

DEAL TANNERY (8)

“The tannery building of Joseph Deal at Hampstead burned on Friday last . . . Loss \$2000 . . . no insurance,” *Baltimore County Advocate*, July 6, 1850. *The Sun*, June 29, 1850, placed the loss of Jonas [sic] Deal at \$1500 to \$2000 and blamed an incendiary [an arsonist] for the fire.

DEEP RUN WOOLEN FACTORY ()

David Leister operated Deep Run Woolen Factory near Union Mills per *Carroll County, Md.*, Warner et al., 1976, p. 46.

DEER PARK FURNACE (4)

A group of English miners started a small copper furnace, at least after 1772, at Deer Park, also called Scotts Mine or Mineral Hill, near the present Deer Park Road, MHM, 59:20, map on 59:16. The place name was in use in 1775 when George Matthews of Kingsbury Furnace bequeathed the residue of his estate to “James Smith, late of Stevenson’s Copper Mines, Frederick County,” (Md. Prerogative Court, Wills 1775-1777, Volume 40:629, MSA). William Hammond advertised sheet copper at Robert Wood’s Rolling Mill near Dr. John Stevenson’s Copper Mine in Frederick County, *Md. Journal*, July 18, 1780.

An advertisement appeared in the *Md. Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, December 25, 1781, “Baltimore County—Adam Stanger, copper smelter and refiner from the Jerseys having undertaken the direction of Dr. John Stevenson’s Copper Works had erected a furnace and refinery in his Deer Park within four miles of Reisterstown and five miles from the road to Frederick where a coppersmiths and others may be supplied with Sheet-Copper and the owners of the rolling mills with plates of any dimension.”

Dr. Stevenson advertised in the *Md. Journal*, August __, 1782, that he had brought the works to perfection. In 1782, Dr. Stevenson advertised “The first rain that comes to enable the rolling-mill to work, a quantity of sheet copper will be sent to Baltimore,” *Maryland Journal*, n. d., 1782.

Still another John Stevenson advertisement appeared in the *Md. Journal & Baltimore Advertiser*, September 5, 1784, offering “An excellent mill seat, on a never failing stream of water at the Deer-Park. The Dam and Race are both finished and complete, with plenty of Timber and Stone to build a number of Mills on the spot. If the purchaser has cash it is an excellent situation for a supply of wheat, being about four miles from Reister’s Town, four from Frederick Road, and Pipe Creek runs through it.” [Pipe Creek was not near Deer Park in point of fact.]

Dr. Stevenson’s copper mine called Scott’s Mine near Stevenson’s Deer Park was for rent, *Md. Journal*, December 29, 1786. The late Dr. Stevenson’s mine, Scotts

Mine near Deer Park was for rent, *Md. Journal*, March 8, 1787. No furnace is found in the 1798 tax list nor even “improvements” in the 1783 tax list.

A new company was formed in 1858, the Mineral Hill Mining Company. *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1858, Chapter 410. The Maryland Copper Mining Company of Baltimore and Carroll Counties was formed in 1860 (Baltimore County deed reference, JHL 46:410). Principals were David Keenan, James W. Tyson, Jr., Robert W. Norris, and Lloyd Norris.

A plat of the copper properties of the late James A. Tyson accompanied an 1864 deed to Mineral Hill Mining Company (Carroll County deeds, WAM 31:92).

An account of the mine and smelter appeared in an article by Ralph J. Robinson in *Baltimore* magazine, 32 (July 1939): 23-30, “Maryland’s 200-Year-Old Copper Industry.” Robinson placed the site between Finksburg and Sykesville.

Geologists Heyl and Pearre in 1965 (p. 50) reported that Shannon in 1926 had found the old ore house ruin at Mineral Hill Mine where copper was still found in a pile. They placed the site 0.75 mile SW of Louisville, north of (and partly flooded by) Morgan Run. They gave the opening date as 1748. The furnace itself was about 1.5 mile NE of the mine and across North Branch in Deer Park. In 1760, it was called Fountain Copper Works. The land had been confiscated during the American Revolution (p. 56). See, Allen V. Heyl and Nancy C. Pearre, *Copper, Zinc, Lead, Iron, Cobalt, and Barite Deposits in the Piedmont Upland of Maryland* (Maryland Geological Survey: Baltimore, 1965). The layout of the Mineral Hill Mines property was shown in Carroll County Plat Books, Liber 1B, folio 34.

More recent notes (1983) from George Horvath of Sykesville placed the furnace on Bollinger Mill Road; Mr. Horvath said that his informants had seen the furnace ruin not long before; the road came in from Louisville, but the City of Baltimore relocated their route during the reservoir project. Recent books provide no location for the furnace itself. Old references to Frederick County as a location are wrong. For a tour of the mineral area see Suzanne Meyer Mittenthal, *The Baltimore Trail Book* (Baltimore, 1983), 23-24.

See also, John R. Park, *Maryland Mining Heritage Guide* (Stonerose Publishing Co., South Miami, Florida: 2002), pp. 24-25.

See also, Johnny Johnsson, “The History of the Patapsco Copper Mines: Maryland and the Discovery of Carrollite,” *Matrix*, 5 (Summer 1998): 43-45.

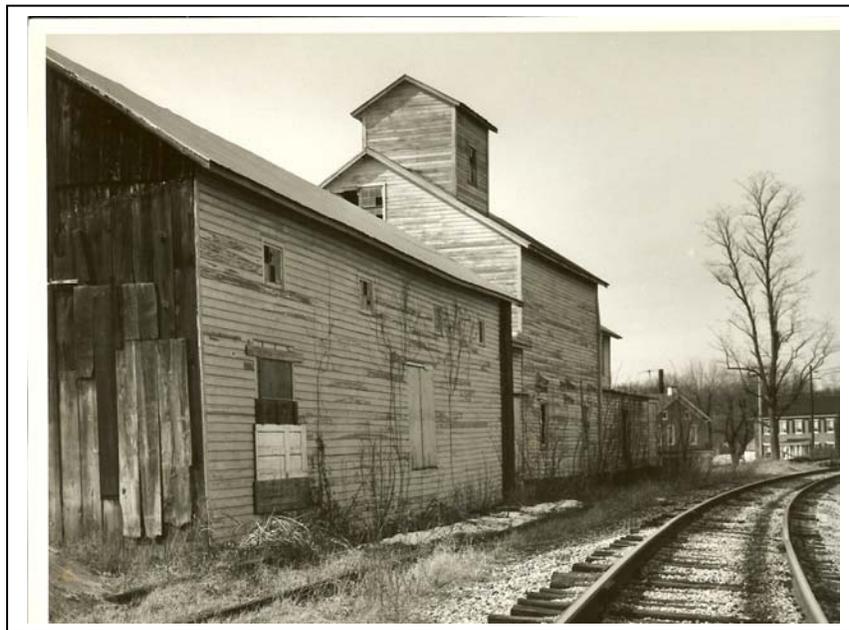
See also, Harald B. Johnsson, *Two Historic Metal Mines in Maryland* (Maryland Geological Survey, Special Publications No. 3), pp. 71-86 [incl. data on Mineral Hill and also Choate Mine in Baltimore County].

DELAPLANE MILL (10)

This mill, also called Cover's or Anders' mill, was erroneously listed under Carroll County in the 1968 and 1977 drafts of this molinography. See Frederick County.

DELAPLANE MILL ()

Daniel Delaplane's mill (distinct from Joshua's) was listed in the 1820 census of manufactures of Frederick County Election District No. 6 with \$4000 capital investment, 2 employees, annual consumption of 15,000 bu wheat, rye, Indian corn and buckwheat; and annual output of \$16,5000 flour for brad, chop, and plaster of Paris. Delaplane refused to list the equipment, recently repaired [suggesting he was using the Oliver Evans inventions without paying the license fee].



Detour Mill in 1985, photo by author.

DELASHMUTT MILL ()

J. M. Delashmutt & Son started in the grain storage at Woodbine, 1895. In 1916, a modern elevator was built, running a 25 hp kerosene engine; the mill later hooked up with BG & E electric power to run an attrition mill, corn-sheller, wheat separator, and conveyor to perform custom grinding. Photos published in *Power Pictorial*, June 1930, p. 56, showed two separate structures, the store and the mill. The mills were connected to a cannery building. See, Michael L. Spaur, "What's In a Name? Woodbine," *The News*, Frederick, March 13, 1980.

DERNS MILL (10)

See Spring Grove Mills.

DETOUR (10)

The antique Delaplane-Anders mill is gone, and was on the Frederick County side of the stream, but the Key Grain and Feed Company, a commercial feed works on the Western Maryland Railroad was still in business [1976]. L. F. Miller was running the grain elevator in 1895. By 1984, the feed works was abandoned, still bearing a Wayne Feed sign. [S/A Cover?] The feed mill bears MHT Site No. CARR-1179. Location is 9-K-2 in the ADC Street Atlas. The Detour Historic District bears MHT Site No. CARR-1160. The mill survived in October 2006 south of Md. 77 along the Maryland Midland tracks, a woeful, unpainted wreck, still bearing a Wayne Feed sign.

DEVILBISS MILL ()

Howard Devilbiss was listed as miller at Stonersville in the 1880 State business directory.

DEVILBISS MILL (8)

For the Devilbiss-Shamberger Mill, see Winchester Mill.

DEVILBISS MILL (7)

See Pleasant Valley Mill.

DEVILBISS MILL (9, 11)

See Sams Creek Mill, Warfield Mill.

DEVILBISS TANNERY (2)

Charles Devilbiss opened a tanyard at Uniontown in 1842; the dry house had been moved from Westminster in 1807 where it was said to have been a Catholic school made with bricks from England. Steam was installed in 1856. In 1861, Frank E. Roberts bought the works and in 1865 sold to Hoffman and Deford of Baltimore.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed C. L. Hoffman & Company with \$25,000 capital investment, 12 hands, 1 boiler, and 6 hp engine, producing 500 sides and 7750 skins (\$22,750). It was called Union Tannery. "History of Uniontown," Dr. J. J. Weaver, *Some Carroll County Villages*, p. 131. Also mentioned in HWM, p. 852 (1882). The atlas detail plan of Uniontown showed the tannery in the heart of the village on the south side of Uniontown Road at 17-J-1 in the modern ADC Street Atlas.

DEVILBISS TANNERY ()

William H. Devilbiss was a tanner at Pleasant Valley and also an atlas advertiser.

DEVRIES FULLING MILL (5)

Elias Devries fulling mill was on the 1862 Martenet map, south bank of Piney Run, downstream of John Devries Paper Mill. Devries and Schofield woolen mill was listed by Bishop at Marriottsville in 1861, HAM, 3:556. The 1863 Shearer map called it a “Woolen Mill.” Location was apparently at 35-K-4 in the SE corner of that grid in the ADC Street Atlas, a site now in Patapsco State Park.

DEVRIES MILL (5)

See (Andrew) Gore’s Mill.

DEVRIES PAPER MILL (5)

John B. Devries’ Paper Mill on Piney Falls near Marriottsville was mentioned in Basil Dorsey’s advertisement to sell his adjoining farm, *Sun*, June 9, 1847.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John B. Devries with \$4000 capital investment in a paper mill with 4 male and 1 female employees, water power, 2 engines, and annual output of 1500 reams (\$4500). The J. B. Devries paper mill was shown in the atlas on Piney Run north of Marriottsville Post Office, on present Arrington Road and east of the soapstone quarry. Also shown on 1862 Martenet county map as John Devries paper mill. The “Devries Flour and Paper Mills . . . on Morgan [sic] Run, about 3 miles from Sykesville” were damaged in the flood, *American*, July 29, 1868, p 4. Mill extinct. Location was 35-K-44 in the ADC Street Atlas.

DEVRIES PAPER MILL (5)

Christian DeVries of Ober-Essel, Holland, came to Elkridge in 1802 to run the Hammond & Pringle Paper Mill. In 1809, he bought the Valley Mill on Piney Falls, then in Baltimore County, from Mr. Miller of Baltimore, turning a flour mill into a paper mill. He installed continuous process machinery in 1832. The mill shut down during the Civil War due to a tax on paper. Destroyed by flood of July 24, 1868 (*Democratic Advocate*, August 22, 1885).

The 1813 tax list of Baltimore County, Old Election District No. 6, folio 138, listed:

Christeen Devries & Henry Vanbill		
Pt Harman Valley	10 acres	\$210
Elders Inheritance	121	
Pt Snowdens Cow Pen		
GM (\$300)		
SM (\$50)		

The 1820 census of manufactures of old Baltimore County Election District No. 6 listed Christian Devries flour, paper, and saw mills, the Valley Mills, "manufacturing all kinds of paper." Devries employed 2 men and 7 boys (six of them his sons); one each water wheel and master wheel; "one further wheel to work in one crown wheel, one trunnell head and roller, and duster to dust the rags."

The works representing \$6000 capital investment, consumed 40,000 lb rags to make \$3067 in letter, cap, imperial, super-royal, and medium demmy wrapping paper. "Plenty of water for these three mills."

Christian Devries carried on with a "hand mill" until 1832 when he acquired the Ames process as marketed by Sellers of Philadelphia. Christian DeVries shut down when paper was taxed during the Civil War. Both mills were flooded in 1868. Only the J. B. DeVries mill was restored (Same source as above, 1885).

J. B. DeVries by 1829 had a continuous paper-making machinery acquired from Sellers of Philadelphia, who was distributing the Ames inventions J. B. Devries was reported to have been born at sea (same 1885 source).

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Christian Devries, paper maker, with \$2500 capital, 2 male and 1 female employees, water power, 2 engines, and annual output of 1300 reams (\$3400) from 30,000 lb rags.

A Negro employee supposedly burned the mill in 1852. "Destruction by fire of J. B. Devries paper mill at Marriottsville occupied by Mr. F. Kaufman fire started by the engine," (Baltimore *Republican & Argus*, June 8, 1852). It was rebuilt the same year for \$4000. J. B. DeVries was born at sea. (Same source, 1885).

The 1862 Martenet county map showed a paper mill, and the 1863 Shearer map showed the Devries Paper Mill on the south bank of Piney Run opposite the soapstone factory, while the atlas called the site "Residence of C. Devries."

The works was damaged by the flood of July 24, 1868 but was repaired. It bgain burned in 1883. An item on the burning of Devries Paper Mill, Henryton, Carroll County appeared in the Baltimore *Sun*, November 2, 1883). In 1885, it was scheduled for rebuilding.

The *Sun* of August 11, 1885 had a letter from Marriottsville stating that Ralston and Walden of Philadelphia had rebuilt the [J. B.] Devries mill to saw soapstone. It had burned [1883] while under lease to George F. Jones J. B. Devries was reported to be son of Christian DeVries Mill is extinct.

DIFFENDALL MILL (10)

See McGinnis Mill.

DIGGES COPPER MINE (10)

This mine was situated on a tract of land called Clark's Discovery, surveyed on June 14, 1734, for Nathaniel Wickham, Jr. It was assigned by Wickham to John Digges on November 20, 1737, for 100 acres; now the farm of Charles Diehl, of Middleburg, Carroll County. The copper mine is located on the northeast side of Little Pipe Creek, at one and a quarter miles south of the village of Middleburg in Carroll County, *Arch. Md.*, 42:281.

Mr. Diehl said it was an extensive operation judging from what he had seen several years ago when he was able to enter the mine and explore it. He was then able to penetrate some of the tunnels as far as 200 yards. The mine was located by Dr. Arthur Tracey in the course of extensive research on the old Digges Wagon Road, *HSCC News Letter*, 19__, p. 3f. The MHT Inventory assigned this resource Site No. CARR-11. Location is 16-B-2 in the ADC Street Atlas. Private property.

DITTO MILL ()

Jacob Ditto owned part of Iron Intention, a stone mill house, 1 story, 24 x 24, and a sawmill, 40 x 13, on the 1798 BC tax list of Pipe Creek Hundred.

DODRER MILL (3)

See Arters Mill.

DORSEY MILL (3)

Dorsey's mill on Sams Creek, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile downstream of Londes Mill, was advertised in 1814 in the *Engine of Liberty and Uniontown Advertiser*, HWM, p. 856.

DORSEYS MILL (14)

Edward Dorsey in 1782 left a mill to his wife Deborah Dorsey per Warfield, FAAHC, p. 479. Mrs. Dorsey inherited 20 acres, while her son, Levin Dorsey, inherited all the remainder of the tract "Long Trusted," which was on Piney Falls near Gillis Spring. The 1798 tax list of Delaware Lower Hundred showed Levin Dorsey with Polly's Habitation tract and one old mill house, 1 story, 22 x 18 feet, with one pair of stones. Other nearby mills with Dorsey connections were two and three stories high when advertised in the newspapers. In 1802, Levin Dorsey had Polly's Habitation resurveyed as 338 acres. George Horvath's recent reconstruction map of land surveys shows that the mill was actually on the tract Dorsey's Thicket, upstream of the present Md. 97, just downstream of an electrical transmission line.

By 1818, this property was in the hands of James Smith. The 1810 population census showed that Levin Dorsey was age 45 with a wife and seven children.

The 1818 assessment of Baltimore County Old Election District No. 6 showed that James Smith owned:

Polly's Habitation	41 acres	GM \$250
Daily Income	20	SM \$59
Other tracts	62	

This property passed to Columbus O'Donnell, who was shown in the 1823 tax list with 450 acres of Dorsey's Thicket and 75 acres of Long trusted, but no mill mentioned. Presumably, a larger mill was built after that and in the 1850 census of manufactures, William Brandenburg was listed with a water mill worth \$2500; he had one employee, two pair of burrs, one saw, and an annual output of \$675 in sundries and \$800 in sawing. The Brandenburg grist and sawmill appeared on Martenet's 1862 county map. Brandenburg's Mill was a place served by Porters Post Office, per *Industries of Maryland*, 1882. Brandenburg's Mill was still carried as a place name in GZMD, 1941. However, the county atlas showed this site as the grist and saw mill of Mordecai Selby. The 1949 Carroll County topographic map showed that Porter's Post office had become Dorsey's Crossroads. Location was 29-D-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

DORSEYS MILL FROG ()

Caleb Dorsey patented Dorseys Mill Frog, 430 acres, in 1752 (Patents BY & GS 5:631, MSA). The 1798 tax list showed Peter Long as owner. The tract began at a gum tree on the main west branch of Morgans Run adjoining the tract Darlington. Henry Cover owned Dorsey's Mill Frog in the Baltimore County 1818 Assessment of Old Election District No. 6. Dorseys Mill Frog was mentioned as a property near Liberty in a deed made in 1826 by Mary Gorsuch et al. to Benjamin Gorsuch (Baltimore City Deeds, WG 182:409, MSA). William B. Marye mentioned this tract in his article about "The Great Maryland Barrens," *MHM*, 52:132. The tract was located near Taylorsville, near the Strawbridge House.

DORSEY SAWMILL (14)

Ezekiel John Dorsey advertised a tract between the western fork of Patapsco and the main falls, 8 miles from Carroll's Manor, 12 miles from Ellicott's Upper Mills, 23 miles from Baltimore . . . several good mill seats . . . a saw mill ready to go, *Md. Journal*, November 21, 1780.

DORR MILL (5)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Henry E. Dorr with \$100 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 pair of burrs, 1 saw, and annual output of 12 bbl flour (\$60) and \$1000 in sundries, \$60 in sawing.

DOUBLE MILLS (10)

See Delaplane Mill in Frederick County District. 3.

DOTTERER MILL (10)

Conrad Dotterer of Pennsylvania started to build a millrace at the forks of Double Pipe Creek and the Monocacy, but was flooded out, "Middleburg District," Samuel Weybright, *Carroll Record*, Taneytown, December 7, 1895.

DRACH MILL (9, 11)

See Sams Creek Mill, Upton Roop Mill.

DRECHSLER MILL (8)

Same as Winchester Mill.

DRICKLERS MILL (4)

Dricklers Mill was near Carrollton on the Patapsco.

DUDDERAR MILL ()

Both the 1813 and 1813 Assessments of Baltimore County Old Election District No. 6 showed Benjamin Dudderar as owner of part of the tract Upper Marlboro, 160.5 (or 168.5) acres with a gristmill assessed at \$250 and a sawmill assessed at \$50.

DUNCAN CIDER MIL (9)

See Plaine Mill.

DUSHANE PAPER MILLS (4)

See Caledonia Mill, Griffee Mill (i. e., Ivy Factory), and also Woodbine Mill in Howard County.

DUTTERER LIME KILN ()

John T. Dutterer built two kilns 15 feet apart, 20 ft deep, and 10 ft in diameter. The inner walls were lined with flint stone from the fields. The kilns had iron doors. Oak wood was the fuel and it about a month to convert limestone into burned lime. Piles of lime were shoveled into piles at 10-foot intervals for two or three days to become air-slaked. See, John A. Bankert, "Burning Lime—1905," in Carol Lee, *Legacy of the Land* (Westminster, 1982), p. 46.

DYERS MILL (3)

Dyers Mill was the name of a tract on Silver Run, HWM, p. 866. It was owned

by Joseph Dyer and was the site of Saint Mary's Church, probably the same as the Dyers Mill Forrest tract, which Scharf in the same book placed in Frederick County, p. 375.

EARHART MILL (3)

The atlas showed the David B. Earhart Estate, sawmill, and woolen factory upstream of the Study Mill on Big Pipe Creek, now Deep Branch Road, NE of Union Mills. David B. Earhart was listed in the 1880 State business directory. Also mentioned in HWM, p. 867 (1882). Location was 4-F-11 in the ADC Street Atlas.

EBAUGH MILL (7)

Henry Epaugh [sic] had a mill house of two stories, one of stone and the other of logs, 30 x 30 ft, plus a sawmill 35 x 10 ft, and a log fulling mill on his tract, part of Troutng Streams, on the 1798 Baltimore County tax list.

Henry Ebaugh's Mill Road was mentioned in the plat for laying out a road from Hanover Pike to Browns Mills in 1820, Baltimore City Pocket Plats No. 180 [now on file at MSA]. The 1862 Martenet county map showed an Ebaugh fulling mill on Cranberry Run.

EBAUGH PAPER MILL (8)

Jacob Ebaugh owned part of the tract Stevensons Defense and a paper mill assessed at \$2000 in the 1833 Assessment of Baltimore County Old District No. 3. Trustee George Gordon Belt advertised the paper mill in the *Carrolltonian*, October 26, 1833. The works was on the Patapsco Falls, 27 miles from Baltimore, 2 miles from Hampstead. The mill was stone, two stories, with an abundant supply of water. [The measurement of 2 miles will not reach the Gunpowder]. A plat of the mill shows that the race was fed by Indian Run; the plat indicated a road leading 1 mile to Hampstead; the site was at or near the Brillhart Mill that survived into the 21st century, at ADC Atlas grid 14-C-13. Possibly replaced by Ebberly Mill.

EBBERLY MILL (8)

The D. Ebberly mill was shown on White Oak Run on the 1862 Martenet county map, an old grist and saw mill on the east bank, north side of Shiloh Road, the same as the J. H. Smith grist and saw mill shown in the atlas on the east Branch of Patapsco Falls, NW of Houcksville, upstream of Brillhart Mill and just west of Shiloh cross roads.

The *American Miller*, 22 (July 1, 1894): 530, reported, "Aug. Wolf & Co. booked contract for building a 30-barrel roller mill for Newton F. Bowers at Shiloh, Md." The same journal on October 1, 1894 (22:837) reported that

Newton F. Bowers had installed a McAnulty Circuit Sifter. The same journal on February 1, 1895 (23:185) contained an advertisement with a testimonial from Newton F. Bowers for the McAnulty Mill Works of Manheim, Pa., "I know I have the best Two Stand Mill in the World and will take pleasure in showing Brother Millers its workings." The issue of January 1, 1900 (28:74) contained the message from William E. McKelvy, "I have sold the Black Rock Mill at Butler and moved to the Shiloh Mill in Carroll County." McKelvy gave his post office as Hampton, Md. The location was at 14-C-3 in the ADC Street atlas.

EBERHAND MILL (4)

Same as Griffee.

EBERSOLE SAWMILL (8)

George Ebersole's sawmill was shown on the Gunpowder per Martenet's 1862 county map and on Muddy Creek by the atlas. A photograph of Eversoles [sic] Mill in the MHS graphics collection was accompanied by the note:

"In 1928 nothing remained of the mill but the waterwheel and walls. The property is owned by Alfred Stiffler and is located in the extreme north-eastern part of Manchester District near Roller and close to the Pennsylvania line. The mill is an old one. The part with the shingle roof is the old sawmill. The addition to the right, looking at the picture is the water mill," Louis H. Dielman, June 1932. The photo showed a low building with an overshot wheel and wooden race. There was a modern housing development called Mill Stream Hills on the 1968 tax map.

ECKS MILL (1)

See Basehores Mill.

EDEN MILL ROAD (12)

See Days Mill.

EDMUNDSON MILL (4)

The James Edmundson sawmill on Morgan Run was advertised in the *Carroll County Democrat*, September 27, 1860. The atlas showed this grist and saw mill on Morgans Run and Bowers Road, SE of Bird Hill. The 1880 census of manufactures listed John Edmondson [sic] with \$1200 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity.

A 10-foot fall on Big Morgan drove an 8 hp turbine at 172 rpm. Annual output

was 110 bbl flour, 1.5 tons meal, 4.5 tons buckwheat, 14.7 tons feed, and 1.7 tons hominy (\$1384). The Jn. and W. Edmondson sawmill represented \$340 capital investment and had 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and an output of 40,000 ft (\$560). The Pool and Edmondson Mill was listed in the 1887 State business directory. The *Democratic Advocate* of September 20, 1912, noted that both Klee and Edmondson mills were running wormseed oil—although not in the usual “wormseed belt.” Location was 24-J-10 in the ADC Street Atlas.

EICHERS MILL (1)

Eichers Mill was shown on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map, north side of Big Pipe Creek, 1 mile below Silver Run. The 1798 tax list showed Joseph Richler [sic] with the tract Rosses Range and one stone mill; it was probably near the later Basehore Mill.

ELBA FURNACE (5)

Elba Furnace was built in 1847 by James W. Tyson of Sykesville on the north bank of Patapsco, 150 ft east of Warfield Station on the B. & O. Railroad (the old main line). It was a steam and water powered charcoal furnace, 30 ft high by 8.5 ft wide. The stack was granite, lined inside with brick. The ore came from Springfield Mine, Mount Airy, and Relay. The Martenet 1860 map of Howard County showed it opposite the house of J. W. Tyson, which was on the south bank of the river. The 1868 flash flood destroyed the works just after the furnace had been blown out, RIOM, p. 150, HWM, p. 882. Ore was also obtained from Mineral Hill Mine. The account of Isaac Tyson, Jr., using the stack for smelting copper is probably unfounded. See also, “Isaac Tyson, Jr., Pioneer Industrialist,” *Business History Review*, 42:76f. The *Baltimore American* called it Tyson’s Iron works in reporting the flood, July 29, 31, 1868.

The furnace reportedly made 965 tons of car wheel iron in 33 weeks in 1857, was rated at 1500 tons per annum by the J. P. Lesley’s *Iron Manufacturers Guide* in 1859. James W. Tyson was on the Board of Managers of the American Iron Association. Johnny Johnsson wrote in October 2006 to the author, “I found in a letter that they also sometimes used oyster shells for flux. It was a hot-blast furnace, as I don’t think the Tysons would have any other kind after Isaac’s 1834 patent and application of hot-blast in 1837 at Tyson Furnace in Vermont. He knew the heat efficiencies.”

A different account by Dr. George H. Williams of Johns Hopkins University appeared in *Maryland, Its Resources*, etc., 1893, p. 109, “The Elba Charcoal Furnace was built near Sykesville, Carroll County, in 1848 by Griffiths, Cate, & Belknap, was bought by Isaac Tyson, Jr., in 1849 . . . ore used for car wheels. The furnace was blown out in 1868, just before the great flood of that year, which wrecked the property. At one time anthracite was used in connection with charcoal, without serious detriment to the quality of the iron.”

Johnny Johnsson added the fact that Cates, etc., had S. M. Fales of Locust Grove furnace run the works at Elba for them.

James W. Tyson sold out after ten years to Chauncey Brooks (city ironmaster and former president of the B. & O. Railroad) in May 1868, mere months before the flood. After the flood, Mineral Hill Mining Company bought some of the left-over tools for \$16,55.

A letter from Mayor William Mason Jones of Sykesville to Charles Hirschfield, October 24, 1939, reported that the furnace was then on the property of Frank B. Beasman, EPFL VF. The *Sykesville Herald*, May 21, 1936, mentioned ore brought from 8 to 10 miles away at Mineral Hill, The *HSCC News Letter*, June 1968, also mentioned Elba. Remnants of the furnace could be seen about 1985 down the tracks 0.5 mile east of Sykesville depot. Location is approximately 35-B-5 in the ADC Street Map Atlas, now part of Patapsco State Park south of the grounds of Springfield Hospital Center. See also, John R. Park, *Maryland Mining Heritage Guide* (Stonerose Publishing Company: South Miami, Florida, 2002), p. 26. Mr. Park stated that the CSX railroad company prohibited hiking along their tracks. See also, Johnny Johnsson and Ann Ashcroft, "Carroll County History Full of Iron Ore and Furnaces," *Carroll County Times*, September 10, 2006. The papers and memorandum books of the furnace owners are in the Tyson Family Archives, South Strafford, Vermont.

ELGARS NAIL MILL (12)

Joseph Elgar, Jr., (1732-1811) moved to Union Bridge in 1794 from the Muncaster Mill area of Montgomery County, HMCM, p. 215 and HWM, p. 792. Nails were cut lengthwise from the fiber of the bar iron at this works on Main Street, *History of Union Bridge*, p. 6.

ELSROAD SAWMILL (4)

The 1862 Martenet county map showed John Elsroad's sawmill on the Patapsco. The works was also listed in the 1880 State business directory. Elsroad's Sawmill and farm was for sale under decree, 1 mile from Patapsco, operated by water power, *American Sentinel*, July 7, 1894.

ELSERODE MILL (8)

The 1833 Assessment of Baltimore County Old Election District No. 3 listed Francis Elserode with part of the tract Harrietts Retreat and a gristmill worth \$800 and a sawmill worth \$200. There was also a reference to "his father's tanyard." George Horvath placed this tract in present Carroll County; in 1837 it was property of Richard Brown. Harriett's Retreat had been patented by George French in 1791.

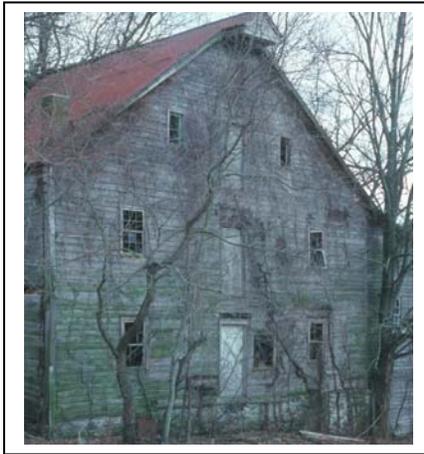
ENGLAND AND BRYAN TANNERY (7)

See Tannery.

ENGLARS MILL (11)

See Nicodemus Mill for the one on Dickinsons Run.

ENGLARS MILL (11)



“Lantisses” Mill was one of three places listed in an order to collect public wheat in Frederick County “to be manufactured into superfine flour” for provisioning the armies, *Arch. Md.*, 45:448 (May 29, 1781). Landis Mill was shown on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 map on the east side of Sams Creek, 7 miles above Little Pipe Creek, then in Frederick County. The 1798 tax list showed Henry Landis with a grist, saw, and fulling mill, plus £ 20 in new taxable property. It was shown on the 1808 Charles Varle map upstream of an oil mill and appeared on the 1862 Martenet county map as J. Landis Mill at the later Englar Mill site. This was probably the “Londes Mill” advertised in a Uniontown newspaper as on Sams Creek, upstream of Dorseys Mill, HWM, pp. 851, 856 (*Engine of Liberty and Uniontown Advertiser*, n. d.,1814).

However, the 1860 Bond map of Frederick County called it Stouffer and Plaine Mill. Landis was apparently succeeded for a period by Jacob and Nathaniel Nail. The 1877 county atlas showed it as S. P. Englar mill, although Solomon P. Englar did not acquire title until 1880 (Carroll County deeds, AF 1:592). Successive owners were Daniel E. Englar and Samuel E. Englar. The *American Miller*, 19 (July 1, 1891): 489, reported that David Englar had purchased a Burnham improved vertical turbine. The 1910 assessment list showed Samuel Englar with mill and machinery worth \$2000.

The mill passed to Stanford Hoff in 1920; William Albaugh, 1920; and to Albert S. Albaugh in 1962 (Carroll County Deeds 348:757). The clapboard mill, clearly a replacement of any 1795 structure, was standing and unpainted on the south side of Sams Creek Road, just west of Md. 34 or New Windsor

Road. The *Carroll Record*, January 2, 1931, equated the Englar Mill with the Albaugh Mill. This mill was difficult to photograph on account of the vegetation and its orientation to the north.

Dr. Tracey's papers contained the note, ca. 1960, "THE LANDIS MILL. The builder and operator of this mill is unknown but it was later called Englar's Mill. Mr. Ellsworth Englar installed a modern roller flour mill and a steel overshot wheel and also installed a steam engine later used during periods of low water. The mill was sold to William Arbaugh and was operated by his brother Simon Arbaugh until the mill dam was washed out by flood in the 1920s. The building is still standing but most of the machinery has been removed. Mr. Arbaugh still owns the property."

Tom Wheatley of Frederick County informed the author in May 1996 that Englar's Mill near Route 31 and Sams Creek had fallen down; the three-story section fell in pieces in a pile; the two-story part was standing but leaning; there was still a dam, the property was then for sale.

See also Joan Prall, *Mills and Memories* (Westminster, 1985), p. 25.

ENGLAR MILL (12)

See Fuss Mill.

ENGLE MILL (11)

Daniel Engle's gristmill was shown in the 1877 county atlas at New Windsor. Peter Engel and Son were listed as dealers in grain and lumber at New Windsor in the 1880 State business directory.

ENGLEMAN MILL (2)

John Winter, a German, built a mill on Pipe Creek between Linwood and New Windsor on part of the tract "Six Originals" on the north side of the present Md. 75. The grist and saw mill of the late George and John Winters on an excellent stream near the white sulphur springs was advertised under decree by Stephen Bowers, trustee, *Frederick-Town Herald*, September 22, 1832; the trustee described it as "a grist and saw mill on an excellent steam of water." William Engleman bought the mill in 1934 (Frederick County deeds, JS 48:510). Also listed in MPHS, p. 150.

Engleman built a new mill in 1853 to replace Winters Mill, and an 1858 bridge repair list mentioned Engleman Mill. Eden Engleman's flour, feed, and saw mill at Union Bridge appeared in the 1877 county atlas. Thomas M. Haley acquired title in 1882, or possibly earlier. Thomas M. Haley, giving a Middleburgh address, advertised in the *American Miller*, 9 (February 1, 1881): 75, "Mill Property for Sale. A two run mill with saw mill attached. Mill

contains two run of burrs, Hunter Purifier, two new Burnham Water Wheels. All in complete order. Splendid water power and new dam. Good shipping facilities, and good run of custom.”

This was apparently the mill listed as Jesse Mayers’ in the 1880 census of manufactures with \$300 capital investment, 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and an 80 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 24-foot fall on South Branch drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 10 rpm. Annual output was 160 bbl flour, 18 tons meal, and 36 tons feed (\$2220).

Later owners were Emanuel Fisher, George H. Waltz (1880), and Joseph H. Weller (1925). Waltz won a silver medal at the St. Louis Worlds Fair in 1904 for hominy made by a process of his own invention. The nearby Stoner barn was sawn out by the aid of the Waltz sawmill. The saw ascended and descended so slowly that it was described as an “up-today-and-down-tomorrow saw,” MPHS, p. 151ff.

The Waltz-Weller deed included “machinery, belts, scales, picks to sharpen burrs, corn shellers, choppers, wind mill, and other milling equipment,” Carroll County deeds, EMM Jr., 146:133).

The original wooden water wheel was replaced by a steel one of 60 buckets, and the entire mill was later electrified. The cream colored, clapboarded mill, also called South Branch Mills, is on a by-passed segment of New Windsor-Union Bridge Road [Md. 75 and Route 800]. The mile-long millrace on Roop Branch of Little Pipe Creek began on the Stoner farm and its banks were snake-infested per MPHS, p. 150ff.

The mill was listed in DMM, 1970, with production of cornmeal, hominy, and scratch grains. J. H. Weller & Co. was a sales outlet for Wirthmore Feeds. Dick Weller was interviewed by Conway Robinson of the *Baltimore American Pictorial Review* in “Wheel Turns Way of Life,” [clipping in EPFL VF, n. d.]. Weller was then 39 and the mill still worked by water. Location is ADC Street Atlas 17-G-7.

An article sent in by George Edward Waltz of Plainfield, N, J., was published

Engleman or Wellers Mill.



on December 15, 1950, in the Union Bridge *Pilot*, mentioned that the tract name was “Seven Sisters.” This story credited the building of the “mill house” [the mill or the residence?] to George H. Waltz, who also installed the 20-foot diameter steel overshot wheel (MHS Library, general clipping file).

ENGLEMAN MILL (12)

See Switzer Mill (Union Bridge).

ENSOR MILL ()

“The Case Mfg. Co., of Columbus, Ohio, have lately shipped to E. C. Ensor, New Windsor, Md., a No. 1 Double Purifier,” *American Miller*, 12 (July 1, 1884): 371.

ERB MILL (11-?)

Peter Erb’s Mill was mentioned on June 1761 in Frederick County Judgments, in describing a road “from the temporary line down by Peter Erbs Mill to the new road near the head of Little Pipe Creek,” M. M. Rice, *That Was the Life*, p. 222. The mill would have been somewhere north of New Windsor but the 1794-1795 and 1808 maps show no south-bound roads headed from the Mason-Dixon Line to New Windsor. However, L. Miraud Nusbaum in 1952 wrote that a road order of November 1761 described this road passing Erb Mill at the mouth of Bear Branch, a mill site later occupied by Groff Mill; see, Jay A. Graybeal, “Mills in the Myers District, *Carroll County Times*, September 9, 2001. Thus, Arter’s Mill Road is probably part of the route laid out in 1761.

ERB MILL ()

The 1798 Frederick County tax list of Taneytown and Piney Creek Hundreds listed John Erb with Patience Care, formerly John Marker’s, having “built a log gristmill, 2 pair of stones” which added £ 100 to his tax base. He also owned a part of the tract High Germany. Location was 12-E-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.

ERB MILL (3)

Christian Erb’s water gristmill was at Union Mills in 1867 per *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 153. The mill was shown on Big Pipe Creek by Martenet’s 1862 county map.

ERBS MILL (3)

See Basehore Mill.

EPAUGH MILL (7)

Same as Ebaugh Mill.

EVERHART SAWMILL (6)

The 1862 Martenet county map showed G. Everhart sawmill on the Gunpowder.

EVERLYS MILL (7)

The 1823 Assessor's Field Book of Old Baltimore County Election District 3 showed David Everly with 102 acres of the tracts Rochester and Incontently plus a grist and saw mill (\$390). Joseph Everly's mill was on Cranberry Creek in 1859, 2 miles east of the Western Maryland Railroad; a three-story flouring and merchant mill running 2 pair of burrs; 1 pair of choppers; and a good water power protected by a large substantial dam. J. Henry Hopps was miller for the Everlys per Mrs. Barnes' list. The atlas showed Lucabaugh's grist and saw mill, and it was John W. Lucabaugh's when mentioned in *Laws of Md., Acts of 1874, Chapter 175*.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. Lucabaugh with \$1800 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 23-foot fall on Cranberry Run drove a 6 hp overshot wheel 3.5 ft broad at 11 rpm. Annual output was 1300 bbl flour, 28.5 tons meal, 2 tons hominy, and 0.5 ton buckwheat (\$15,943).

The sawmill represented \$1500 capital investment and had 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and a 10 hp engine. Annual output was 46,000 ft (\$936). William T. Lucabaugh was listed under Westminster flour millers in the 1902-1903 Polk directory, p. 668. The present Lucabaugh Road runs off Sullivan Road and leads to Cranberry Valley. Mill extinct, replaced by Westminster reservoir. Location was 13-A-12 in the ADC Street Atlas.

EVERSOLES MILL (8)

See Ebersoles Mill.

FAIR MILL ()

Samuel J. Fair built a mill on Roops Branch in 1906, a two-story board and batten mill of miniature proportions. It was built to grind feed, clean seed, and generate electricity. It was off Md. 84 near Uniontown, Joan Prall, *Mills and Memories*, 1985, p. 54.

FALKENSTEINS TANNERY (6)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Henry Falkenstein's water-powered tannery with \$1000 capital investment, 8 employees, and annual output of 4000

skins worth \$16,000. Location was 14-3-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

FALLS MILL ()

Moor Falls of Falls Hill advertised two mills in the *Baltimore American*: the first was described on August 22, 1812, “To rent or lease for a term of Years. A Merchant Mill, almost new and in compleat order; there is a comfortable dwelling with every necessary office, and a small farm attached to the Mill. Any person inclined to rent the above, will apply to the subscriber on the premises—who offers for sale 500 acres of Land, about 4 miles from Westminster and the same distance from Little Pipe Creek,” Dr, Falls also owned a mill in Baltimore County, for which see Fitch Mill.

FARMERS COOPERATIVE (11)

A brown clapboarded commercial feed mill at Main and Church Streets and on the Western Maryland Railroad was in New Windsor; a Southern States feed outlet, it was mostly closed in 1970.

FARMERS EXCHANGE CO. (12)

W. S. Wolf was manager and Jesse W. Fuss was president in 1909 of this mill built at Union Bridge shortly after the arrival of the railroad. Pure unadulterated feeds made without “middlings grinders” as advertised in *Carroll County 1837-1910*, p. 54. The accompanying photo in the book showed a 3-story mill with a wooden elevator. The advertising continued, “Feeds are now adulterated and are robbed of their nutriment by new milling processes such as those known as middlings grinders, etc., so that it became most important to guard the interests of the consumer and no one can do better than the retail merchant.” The Sykesville Lumber, Coal, and Grain Company also called itself Farmers’ Exchange.

FARMERS FERTILIZER AND FEED COMPANY (12)

This company was founded 1935 at Union Bridge. A large photograph, supposedly of the 1930s, showed the erection of a frame building marked “H. D. Dilman, Contractor.” This view was in a collection assembled by Annapolis photographer Marion Warren for a Hall of Records project, displayed at the Towson Library, October-November 1985.

FARQUHARS MILL (12)

See Union Bridge Mill.

FARVERS MILL ()

The cyclone of September 13, 1913, blew down the Morley Farver mill in

Berrett District per Frank A. Dorsey of Woodbine, Carol Lee, *Legacy of the Land* (Westminster, 1985), p. 101.

FEISER MILL ()

The atlas showed A. Feiser's gristmill on the north side of Deep Run on Deep Run upstream of Yeiser Mill.

FEW MILL ()

The *Democratic Advocate*, September 2, 1905, contained an advertisement to sell the Few Mill and 55 acres near Uniontown; the mill was 2-1/2 stories, 30 x 70 feet, with a thriving sawmill.

FISHER MILL (5)

David T. Fisher was listed as miller at Eldersburg in the 1875 Boyd directory, p. 347.

FISHER MILL (6)

Fisher Mill was shown on Charles Varlé's 1808 map in the present area of Ebbysvale, then within Baltimore County.

FISHERS MILL (12)

Same as Engleman Mill.

FLORENCE COPPER MINE (5)

Same as Springfield Copper Mine shown on Martenet's 1862 county map. The Md. Copper Mine shaft at Sykesville has reached a depth of 200 ft, *Sun*, March 16, 1854.

FLEAGLE MILL (2)

The 1798 tax list of Westminster and Pipe Creek Hundreds listed John Fleagle with part of Locust Neck and log sawmill and barn, £ 25 in new tax base. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Benjamin J. Fleagle in District 2 with a sawmill worth \$600 and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 14-foot fall on Meadow Branch drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 16 rpm to cut 45,000 ft (\$540) over a 3-month season.

The custom flour mill represented \$3000 capital investment and had 2 run of stones and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 9-foot fall on Meadow Branch drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 18 rpm. Annual output was 200 bbl flour, 60 tons meal, and 25 tons feed (\$3000).

FOLKS MILL (6)

Folks Mill was at Lineboro per the Mrs. Barnes' list. "Charles H. Folk, who operated a mill near Lineboro, recalled 'that when I came up here in 1912, the first thing I had to do was take the wagon out of Manchester with just middlings on it and deliver it around to the farms,'" Carol Lee, *Legacy of the Land* (Westminster, 1982), p. 87. Location was 6-H-6 in the ADC Street Atlas. See also Tracey Mill.

FORMWALT MILL ()

See Tyrone Mill.

FOUNTAIN COPPER WORKS (4)

See Deer Park Furnace.

FOUT MILL (14)

Same as Woodbine Mill.

FOUTZ MILL (2)

Michael Pfoutz of Lancaster County brought 275 acres from Charles Carroll, Barrister, in 1761 (Frederick County Deeds, G:344, MSA). He conveyed "The Resurvey on Meadow and Something" to son Solomon Pfautz in 1793 (Frederick County Records, WR 11:359, MSA). The 1798 tax list showed Solomon Foutz with a fulling mill, sawmill, and log house, £ 100 in new tax base. In 1828, Solomon Foutz deeded the tract and mills to son David (Frederick County Deeds JS 29:451).

David Foutz advertised his "accommodation factory" and wool carding, *Frederick-Town Herald*, May 13, 1826. Grease was added at 1 cent per pound. The works was on Meadow Branch and wool could be left at Taneytown, *Ibid.*, October 5, 1822.

David Foutz sold the mill and race to Samuel Baer in April 1839 (Carroll County deeds, WW 3:307). An adjoining parcel was offered at sale the next month "at Centre Mills" in sight of the premises (Carroll County deeds, WW 5:275).

In 1868, Baer's heirs sold to John W. Nissley (Carroll County deeds, WAMcK 35:316), and the 1877 atlas showed the John W. Nissley grist and saw mill upstream of McFadden Mill and just downstream of the bridge over Meadow Branch on the present Clear View Road.

Following default of Nissley's mortgage, the mill was advertised in *Democratic*

Advocate before a sale held on March 8, 1877, and described as “a sawmill and bone mill, all in good condition in a productive community, and right of way secured for water power.” A plat in Equity Papers No. 1682 showed three separate buildings on a long millrace paralleling the creek.

Joseph Hoover bought the mill in 1878. It passed to George F. Weishaar (Carroll County deeds, ODG 127:459) and Weishaar’s Mill was listed as a place name in 1941 in GZMD. The 1967 topographic map showed the creek above the mill site as a “Flume.” Two houses remained [1976], but the three mills were extinct. Location was 10-H-10 in the ADC Street Atlas.

FOWBLE MILL (4)

See Winchester Mill.

FOWBLE MILL (BC)

George Fowble’s saw and grist mill was shown on the 8th District map in the 1862 Martenet county map on Georges Run, across the lien in Baltimore County. Location was 15-D-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

FRANK MILL (8)

Henry Frank was listed as miller at Houcksville in the 1880 State business directory.

FRANKFURTER TANNERY (6)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed David C. Frankforte tannery with \$1000 capital investment with 3 employees and annual output of 550 skins (\$1100) produced by horse power. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Conrad Frankfurter with \$4000 capital investment, 1 employee, and annual output of 600 sides and 50 skins (\$3700).

FRANKLIN MILL (9)

Dr. Tracey’s papers, ca. 1960, included, “FRANKLIN MILL. The Franklin Mill was located downstream from Englar’s Mill. It consisted of a grist mill, a saw mill, and a cider mill. It was still in operation in the year 1900. Part of this mil can still be seen.” Located downstream of a Clover Mill, q. v.

FREDERICKS MILL ()

Frederick Call patented a tract called Fredericks Mill, 55 acres, in 1795 (Patents BC & GS No. 4:282, MSA). Cf., Wises Mill. The land was later resurveyed into Wise’s Mill.

FRICK MILL (8)

See Brillhart Mill.

FRIDINGER MILL (6)

“Theodore S. B. Fridinger, of Manchester, Md., is building a new mill equipped with the McAnulty System, using McAnulty’s Circuit Sifters and other machinery purchased of the McAnulty Mill Works,” *American Miller*, 22 (November 1, 1894): 837. The same journal on February 1, 1895, reported that Fridinger had just started his mill after remodeling (23:153).

Fridingers Mill was at Lippy Valley, Dug Hill, on Big Pipe Creek, and was reached by Old Fridinger Mill Road. The mill road runs west from Manchester NE-SW to meet Rt. 140. There is no mill, but a likely looking mansion and grove of willow trees survived [1976]. At Rt. 140, the road sign was marked “Old Baughmans Mill Road.”

FRIES MILL ()

On Logcabin Branch of Big Pipe Creek per GZMD in 1941.

FROCK MILL (7)

E. C. Frock was listed as miller at Beggs in the 1887 State business directory.

FUES MILL (2)

Fues Mill was a village 3-3/4 miles north of Taneytown per GZMD, 1941. However, no such village appeared in the 1877 atlas or the 1949/1959 topographic map.]

FURHMAN MILL (96)

J. M. Fuhman’s shingle mill was shown in the 1877 atlas north of Tracys Mill; also a sorghum mill, 0.7 mile south of Blackrock, Pa. Location was 6-F-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

FULLERS MILL ()

Fullers Mill was a cotton and paper mill on Morgan Run.

FULLING MILL (2)

Charles Varlé’s 1808 map showed a fulling mill on Meadow Branch near present Highway 84.

FULLING MILL (11)

A fulling mill was shown on Little Pipe Creek NW of New Windsor, probably

the Merino Factory on the Charles Varlé 1808 map.

FULLING MILL (12)

A fulling mill was shown on Charles Varlé's 1808 map on Little Pipe Creek just north of Union Bridge, probably Shepherds.

FURNACE HILLS (13)

Furnace Hills is a place name in the vicinity of Mt. Airy, MHM, 15:359. See Legh Furnace.

FUSIR MILL (3)

The A. Fusir store and flour mill were on Big Pipe Creek, HWM, p. 863, "in the eastern part of the district."

FUSS MILL (12)

The 1860 Bond map of Frederick County showed the merchant and saw mill of J. & J. Englar on the east bank of Sams Creek upstream of the Stoner Mill site, downstream of McKinstry's, west of present Marble Quarry Road.

The Fuss Mill replaced the Stoner Mill and had been built about 1799 near Linwood. It was four stories high with a sawmill and oil mill and was owned by Jesse Fuss. An overshot wheel was used until about 1860 when turbines were installed. The young tenant miller, Abraham Lynn, was found murdered in the grain bin in April 1872; his friend, Joseph W. Davis, was hanged at Westminster for the crime, MPHS, p. 158ff. The murder story appeared in the *Baltimore County Union*, April 30, and June 22, 1872; J. Hamilton Shaw was charged as an accessory. A native of Smithsburg, Davis had been 24 years old and had already worked in mills 16 years. The *Baltimore Gazette* reported that Lynn was the tenant operator while the mill belonged to Josiah and Jones Englar. The killer had used a crowbar in some accounts, an adze in others, April 6, 1872. The victim's skull was demonstrated in court, *Gazette*, September 25, 1872. . Scharf stated that Englar's was operating in 1882 "at Linwood," HWM, p. 912.

The *Carroll Record*, June 2, 1900, reported that Jesse Fuss was tearing down the mill although it was in excellent condition. Same data in *Democratic Advocate*, June 9. Frederick Ankum's MPHS showed a photograph of the millstone surviving in front of a residential porch, p. 158 (1947). The name Fuss is pronounced in the German style and would rhyme with "goose", not with "muss." Location was 17-A-11 in the ADC Street Atlas.

GARVICK SAWMILL (6)

Samuel Garvick was listed as sawmiller at Lineboro in the 1887 State business directory.

GEIMANS MILL (7)

Geimans Mill was a saw and grist mill shown on Big Pipe Creek on the 1862 Martenet county map.

GILBERT AND HAINES LIME KILN (2)

Edward G. Gilbert and Joseph L. Haines were listed with a lime kiln at Linwood in the 1903 Polk directory. Their double arched kiln survived on the north edge of Md. 75 just outside the historic part of Linwood, October 2006. Several lime pits were shown in the 1877 atlas. The Maryland Historical Trust calls this resource Watson Lane Lime Kiln, Site No. CARR-1488. Kenneth M. Short prepared the MHT Inventory form in 1996 and noted a triple kiln on the Locust Grove property (CARR-956) and another double kiln on the old Fenby Farm (CARR-260).

GILLIS MILL (9)

GILLIS SAWMILL ROAD

The Joseph Gillis sawmill was shown in the 1877 atlas on Gillis Falls, on the present Gillis Road, south side of the road, just inside Election District No. 9. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joseph U. Gillis with \$600 capital investment, 2 employees, and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 15-foot fall on Gillis Falls drove a 10 hp undershot wheel at 150 rpm to cut 160,000 ft lumber, 50,000 laths, and 3000 staves (\$2000). Location was 28-E-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

GLADHILL MILL (7)

See Welles Mill.

GLEES MILL (14)

Clerical error for Klees Mill, q. v.

GLEN DALE ROLLER MILL (3)

This was the trade name used by Albert Baker on a flour sack acquired by the author in 1989. Same as Basehores Mill.

GLOVER MILL (11)

The 1860 Bond map of Frederick County showed the "Glover M." on the south side of Sams Creek Road between J. Norris Sawmill and the Sawmill above

Hiram Plain's sawmill; also downstream of present Hoke Road.

GORES FULLING MILL (4)

Gores Fulling Mill was shown in the atlas on Morgans Run west of Mechanicsville. The 1862 Martenet county map had shown William Williams fulling mill on the north bank; the 1863 Shearer map showed the Woolen Factory of W. Williams upstream of Beards (Klees) Mill.

GORES MILL (5)

On October 1, 1796, Andrew Gore, miller, apprenticed his son Benjamin to learn tanning and currying from Henry Weist. Andrew and Cooper Gore owned a stone mill house, 36 x 44 ft, two stories, with 2 pair of stones, also a stone still house, 22 x 24 ft with 16 x 18 addition on the tracts Hammons Valley and Elders Inheritance, 1798 tax list of Delaware Upper Hundred.

The 1813 Assessment of Baltimore County Old Election District 6 listed Christian Devries and Henry Vanbill with parts of the tracts Harman Valley, Elders Inheritance, and Snowdens Cow Pen, with a gristmill worth \$300 and a sawmill worth \$50.

Christian Devries was listed in the 1818 tax list of Old Baltimore County District No. 6 as owner of Elders Inheritance and a grist and saw mill valued at \$300 and \$50, respectively. By the 1820 census, Devries was owner of Valley Paper Mill in that district. The 1862 Martenet map showed Christopher Devries grist and saw mill on the north bank of Piney Run, the first mill below the soapstone quarry. Location was 35-K-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

GORSUCH MILL (4)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Elisha Gorsuch water mill with \$1000 capital investment with 2 pair of burrs, 1 saw, an annual output of \$500 in sundries and sawing

GORSUCH FLOURING MILL (7)

The *Manufacturers Record*, 7 (May 9, 1885): 394, reported that John Beard had the contract to furnish machinery for a grain elevator to be built by N. I. Gorsuch & Son, Westminster." In April 1890, N. I. Gorsuch leased a warehouse from John J. Orendorff with the right that he may choose to erect a steam flour mill (Carroll County deeds, WNM 71:131).

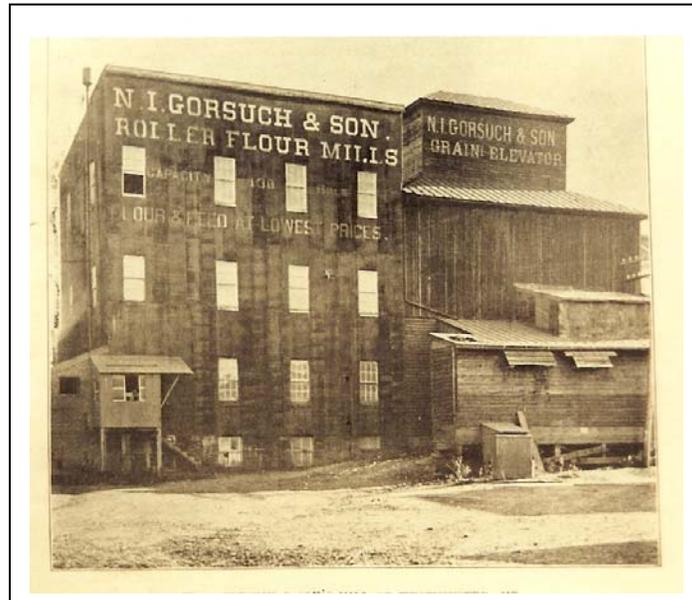
"N. I. Gorsuck [sic] & Son will build a 100-barrel flour mill at Westminster, Md.," *American Miler*, 18 (May 1, 1890).

"N. I. Gorsuch & Son, Westminster, Md., have placed their contract for the

new 100-barrel flour mill with Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa. Building is newly completed and is a nice one. The special machinery is all of the newest modern pattern,” *American Miller*, 18 (July 1, 1890): 487.

The lease was renewed in 1892 (deeds, 77:342). The 1894-1895 Polk directory, p. 708, listed N. I. Gorsuch and Son, merchant millers. The *Baltimore American*, December 6, 1897, reported that Carroll Mills in Carroll County provided 500 barrels of flour “for the Baltimore Hebrews under the supervision of Rabbi Levinson and Louis Bernstein, a Jewish baker of Baltimore with his assistant Harry Abenson.”

The *American Miller*, 26 (March 1, 1896): 220, contained an article entitled, “N. I. Gorsuch & Sons Mill at Westminster, Md.” This report stated that the company was engaged in grain and fertilizer and hay and straw packing before they decided to go into the milling business. August Wolf and Company furnished the 32 x 40 foot, three-story mill. In June 1897, they decided to remodel the mill and acquired machinery from Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co. of Moline, Illinois. Head miller Eli Butler supervised the installation. The mill had a capacity of 150 bbl per day. The first story contained a set of six Case Rolls. The elevator could hold 20,000 bushels of grain. The mill ran on a 75 hp steam engine. The accompanying photograph showed the mill as a frame, flat-roofed structure marked “N. I. Gorsuch Roller Mills.” The building was served by a railroad siding.



Gorsuch Flouring Mill from American Miller, March 1, 1898

The 1899-1901 Polk directory, p. 635, listed N. I. Gorsuch with a general store and flour mill. The *American Miller*, 38 (February 1, 1900): 161, reported, “N. I. Gorsuch & Son of Westminster, Md., have made 400 barrels of flour for the

Orthodox Hebrews of Baltimore for Passover bread.” The 1902-1903 Polk directory listed N. I. Gorsuch among the millers of Westminster, p. 670. The letterheads of the N. I. Gorsuch gave no street address for this mill.

Jay A. Graybeal in “Open Switch Caused Train Wreck in 1908 (*Carroll County Times*, September 17, 2000) reported how the Western Maryland Railroad train from Baltimore was approaching the depot and turned into the open switch of the N. I. Gorsuch mill siding and crashed into two standing box cars. This was just east of the Main Street grade crossing. The Sanborn atlases of Westminster starting in June 1887, Sheet 4, showed the growth of the mill; the June 1892, Sheet 5, showed the addition of a grinding and packing building. The mill was a range of buildings behind a grocery store at No. 16 West Main Street, north of the Western Maryland tracks. The mill is missing from the 1927 edition, Sheet 2. Location was 19-G-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

GORSUCH MILL (8)

T. T. Gorsuch was listed as miller and grain dealer at Snydersburg in the 1880 State business directory.

GORSUCH MILL (8)

See Marshall Mill in Baltimore County chapter.

GRAVE RUN MILL (6)

See Bahns Mill.

GREENS MILL (4)/ GREENS MILL ROAD

This property, part of Perth and Caledonia, was William MacCreery’s and was sold by his widow to Joseph Shreeve in 1816 (Baltimore County deeds, WG 136:334, MSA). Shreeve also acquired tracts from Allen Baker (1818) and Rachel and George Jacobs (1833). An 1830 plat for laying out a road 2 miles and 75-3/4 perches long from Deer Park to the Westminster Pike showed the route passing J. Shreeve’s Mill and passing Pot Rock Field to the Turnpike, (Records of the Proceedings of the Commissioners No. 1, folio 60, plat on folio 56, Baltimore County Department of Public Works, Land Acquisition Office, Towson). Joseph Shreeve’s merchant mill was mentioned as 22 miles from Baltimore on the Westminster Turnpike and near Caples Woolen Factory on Beaver Run in an advertisement to sell the textile works, *Sun*, March 9, 1844. In 1845, the Shreeves sold to Zachariah Busby, whose mill appeared on the 1858 bridge repair list.

The 1850 census listed Zachariah Busby water mill with \$1600 capital investment, 1 employee, 2 run of burrs, 1 saw, and annual output of 300 bbl flour (\$1500), \$250 in sundries, and \$100 in sawing.

The 1862 Martenet county map called it Joshua Busby's mill (on White Oak Run). The 1877 county atlas showed Busby Mill, saw and grist, on Beaver Run south of Sandy Mount and upstream of Herring Mill. It was also spelled Busway in some lists. Busby's widow, Rachel, was deeded the mill in 1875 and mortgaged it to J. Henry Hoppe in 1880. Hoppe's administrators sold to Isaac Green, Jr., in 1881.

In 1901, Isaac Green, Jr., and wife deeded to Isaac N. Green, and in 1902, Isaac Green deeded to Isaac Green, Jr., who in 1907 deeded to John Hamman for \$2000. The mill passed to John H. Martin (1921), Mildred Lee Davis (1940), E. Earl Kugelberg (1953), Jacob von Gunten (1955), and finally, F. Christian Anderson (1956), the present [1976] owner, who promptly razed the mill buildings. Local tradition held that the mill was built with stone quarried on the place.

The present Greens Mill Road runs between Deer Park Road and Md. 140. A whole complex of buildings once stood at the site and formed a village called Walnut Grove Mills on Beaver Run one mile east of Eastview. A large stone house with columns and galleries stands overlooking a Japanese pond, trout stream, and torii [1976]. An old wooden mill gear at that time was incorporated into a rustic chandelier. Whenever the water failed, teams of horses would be hitched to a four-horse capstan [a "horse power"] to provide motive power to the mill gearing. There was also a sawmill on the trout stream. The house address is 1901 Green Mill Road and is estimated to date from 1800 in the Maryland State Assessments data bank. The property was still 47-plus acres in 2006.

GREEN MILL (2)

The Isaac Green mill shown on the 1862 Martenet map was the same as Brillharts.

GREENFIELD MILL (2)

James Greenfield patented 10 acres called Twice Bought in 1776. The tract began at the confluence of Wolfpit Branch and Deep Creek, probably near present Linwood. Already standing was "part of a mill frame," (Patents EI No. 3:433, MSA).

GREENWOOD MILL (2)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Abraham Greenwood, miller in District 2 with \$3000 capital, 1-1/2 employees, 4 pair of water-driven stones, and output of 220 bbl flour, etc., worth \$1620. Probably same as one of Greenwood Mills in later Election District 11.

GREENWOOD MILL (9)

The Joseph R. Greenwood water mill was valued at \$3300 in the 1850 census of manufactures (of Election Districts 3 and 9) with 1 employee, 2 pair of stones, and 100 bbl flour (\$500) output and \$600 in other goods. The atlas showed Greenwood Mill NE of Newport, a grist and saw mill on Sams Creek Road south of Doctor Stilley Road. Newport is now called Weldon. Mill location was 23-B-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

GREENWOOD MILL (11)

Josiah Greenwood's mill for hulling cloverseed was on Sams Creek and was owned in 1931 by David Haines, *Carroll Record*, January 2, 1931. It was upstream of Israel Norris sawmill. The 1862 Martenet county map had called it a saw and grist mill.

GREENWOOD MILL (11)

William Greenwood's grist and saw mill was shown SE of New Windsor in the 1877 atlas, south of present Wakefield Road and on the east bank of Dickensons Run, well upstream of N. W. Englar (Nicodemus) Mill.

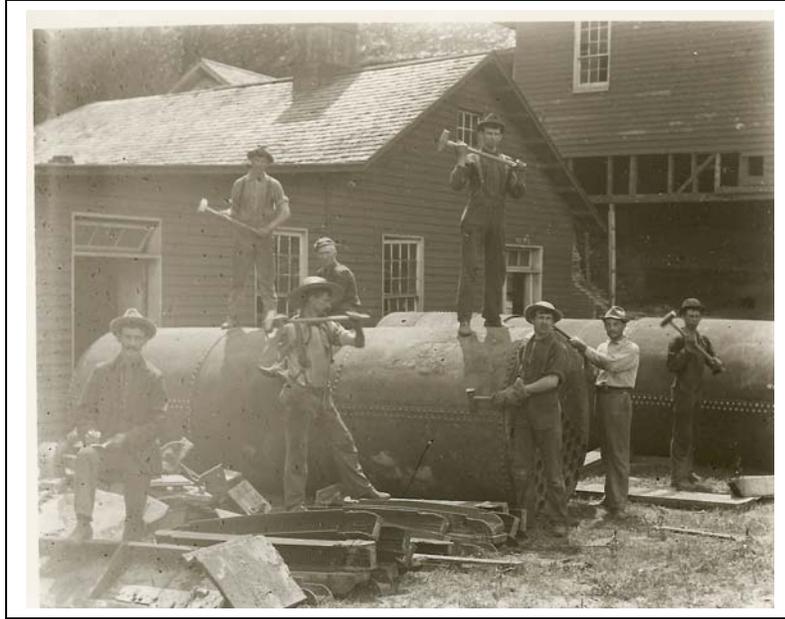
The 1880 census of manufactures listed William Greenwood sawmill worth \$700 with 2 employees, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and 90,000 ft output (\$1400) in lumber. A 16-foot fall on Dickinsons Branch drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 16 ft broad at 30 rpm. Location was 18-B-13 in the ADC Street Atlas.

GREENWOOD SAWMILL (11)

The Jeremiah Greenwood sawmill was near the Duncan cider mill; it was a saw and chopping mill downstream of Josiah Greenwood's clover seed mill on Sams Creek, *Carroll Record*, January 7, 1931. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Joseph R. Greenwood with \$3300 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 pair of stones, and 100 bbl flour (\$500) and \$600 in other goods.

GRIFFEE MILL (4)

Martin Eberhard advertised a merchant and saw mill on the main falls of Patapsco, 3 miles from Reisterstown; the merchant mill had 2 pair of stones, *Md. Journal*, August 24, 1779. Benjamin Griffith, Commissary of Baltimore County, wrote to Governor Lee, September 1781, that he was preoccupied with the job as Receiver of Wheat for taxes at his own mill, *Arch. Md.*, 47:510. The two mills mentioned above were apparently the same as the Griffith [sic] mill shown on the Patapsco above Morgan Run on Dennis Griffith's 1794-1795



--Baltimore County Public Library

Joshua Fitze's ca. 1902 photo of demolishing Ivy Mill.

map. The 1798 tax list of Delaware Upper Hundred showed Richard Griffiee as owner of Crosses Chance and a 3-story mill house, 45 x 38 ft, with 2 pair of stones. Griffiee left the lands to son Edward Griffiee, parts of Johns Contrivance, Stocksdale's Abode, and Crosses Chance.

In 1821, in the Chancery cause of Edmund H. Stocksdale-vs-William and Edward Griffiee, John Baughman and wife, and John Baseman, the Chancellor appointed a trustee to sell the land and a "mill calculated for Merchant and Country works and also a sawmill," (Baltimore County deeds, WG 165:581, MSA). Trustee Henry Whalen advertised the merchant and country mill and sawmill on Patapco Falls, a stone building, 3 stories, 30 x 46 ft, with 3 run of stones; also plaster grinding; 4 miles south of Reisterstown, *American*, May 11, 1822. The Assessor's Field Book of Old Baltimore County District 6 valued Mallalieu's Ivey Factory cotton mill at \$1500, the sawmill at \$40.

Ivy Cotton Mill was listed by Jared Sparks in the *North American Review*, January 1825, p. 128; it had 1000 spindles, 28 power looms, and 100 employees.

George Campbell bought the property for \$1800 and in 1826 mortgaged it to Littlewood Andrew; this deed mentioned the mill for country and merchant work plus a sawmill and a "factory and all the buildings, (Baltimore County deeds, WG 176:668), MSA).

Niles Register, 32 (August 4, 1827): 369, reported, "Three young girls at Ivy Cotton Works in Baltimore County wove during July in 12 hour days, with the 4th off, some 4,174 yd of 4-4 superior sheeting in 800 reed. Mr. George

Campbell, prop., gave a printed dress to the best, and shawls to the others.”

Ivy Factory was mentioned under cotton works by Lucas in *Picture of Baltimore*, p. 119 (1832). The 1832-1834 Baltimore County Transfer Book of Old Election District No. 6 (folio 3) showed in 1832 the change of hands of “Ivy Factory” a cotton factory assessed at \$1000 along with a sawmill worth \$300 from George Campbell to William Mallalieu (MSA, # HR 8357).

In the case of Andrew-vs-Campbell, the mills and cotton factory were sold to William Mallalieu for \$43,400 in 1834 (Baltimore City Deeds, TK 243:171, MSA). The name Manalou [sic] Paper Mills appeared in MHM, 16:350, where it was described as the name as Ivy Paper Mill and located at the crossing of the Old Indian Road over the Falls.

The cider mill and other effects of the bankrupt William and Robert Mallalieu were up for auction at Ivy Factory, *American*, April 20, 1843. William Mallaieu had mortgaged the mill to John Glenn, and in June 1843, William Glenn, Trustee, sold “The Ivy Factory” to Francis Barker for \$7500. The Mallalieu brothers had agreed to enter a partnership with Barker in 1843, but failed to raise the money. Barker died, leaving an unpaid balance, and his heirs were all infants. William C. Glenn sued Hariett Ann Barker and others in January 1847. The factory was offered for sale that June, and John Barker was highest bidder (Chancery Records, B171:398, MSA).

In the Glenn-s-Barker case, The Ivy Factory was advertised in the *American*, May 27, 1847, and described as “a fine Mill, 81 by 38 feet, part 2 and part 3 stories high.” There were 5 dwellings, a store house, frame stable, and 80 acres.

The news from Reisterstown reported that “part of Ivy Factory was washed away” in a freset [a flash flood], also the dam of a nearby gristmill, *Sun*, October 11, 1847. John Barker received title in 1848 (Baltimore City deeds, AWB 394:91, MSA). A fire was reported at Mallalieu Mill, *Baltimore County Advocate*, February 23, 1850. The *Baltimore County Advocate*, February 24, 1850, reported that the fire was probably arson, and a “bunch of Lucifer matches was discovered thrust into one of the windows. The building was entirely destroyed, and only partly insured.” The 1850 population census of Carroll County Election District 4 listed Richard Malolieu [sic], age 49, “manufacturer” and his wife Sarah, 37; both were born in England; they had 7 children all born in Maryland; their real estate was worth \$4999. By 1853, Barker was insolvent, and John Glenn as trustee conveyed in 1856 to James C. Larsh. An advertisement in the *American*, May16, 1865, offered Ivy Factory on North Branch; the factory had been destroyed by fire but the stone walls were standing. Larsh sold in 1871 to Charles Vedder, who made a mortgage to Jacob Loucks with the notes made payable to J. A. Dushane, a prosperous paper manufacturer.

Vedder conveyed the “Paper Mill, commonly known as the ‘Ivy Mill,’” to John A. Dushane and Thomas H. Tolson of Baltimore City in 1875 (Carroll County Deeds, FTS 45:293). The 1877 G. M. Hopkins *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, showed Ivy Paper Mill on the Carroll County side of Patapsco Falls; the Carroll County 1877 atlas by Lake, Griffing, etc., showed the works as that of J. A. Dushane and Company.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed John A. Dushane and Co. with \$41,218 capital investment in a mill with 34 employees and annual output of 700 tons wrapping paper (\$112,000). An 11-foot fall drove two 50 hp turbines at 75 rpm. Five boilers drove two engines to develop 100 hp.

The tub engines had 2 washers with 36-inch long roll bars, 36-inch diameter rolls, and capacity of 450 lb maximum; also two beaters with 36-inch long roll bars, 36-inch diameter, and 450 lb maximum. One Fourdrinier paper machine had 62-inch wide cylinders. The mill consumed 300 tons rags and 400 tons old paper.

Philip H. Gladfelter acquired Ivy Mill and 70 acres in 1881 (Carroll County Deeds (WNH 68:522). The *Baltimore County Union*, June 17, 1882, mentioned paper produced by G. W. Pholeman at Ivy Paper Mill near Reisterstown. The *Baltimore County Democrat*, December 28, 1889, stated that Hammond Whipperman of Pennsylvania had purchased Ivy Paper Mill and was repairing it and putting in new machinery; the mill had been idle a long time. However, Dushane was still owner in the 1911 Baltimore County tax ledger. The mill appeared in Bromley’s 1915 *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Plate 41). The building was of especially handsome stone work and was torn down early in the 20th century. The 1918 Baltimore County Tax Ledger showed Ivy Mill Property as that of the P. H. Gladfelter estate. Ivy Mill Road in Baltimore County preserves the name; the original road to the mill crossed the Patapsco by a ford. See also, HWM, p. 882. See also, John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck* (1985), pp. 290-292.

GRIFFITHS MILL (4)

See Griffee Mill of 1795.

GRIMES MILL (5)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Grimes and Company with \$8000 capital investment in a water mill with 3 employees, 2 pair of stones, 1 saw, and annual output of 8000 bbl flour (\$40,000), 100 tons plaster (\$600), and \$100 in sawing.

GROFFS MILL (3)

See Arters Mill.

GROHS MILL (6)

See Grove MILL/PAPER MILL (6)

GROSE MILL (8)

GROSE MILL ROAD

Grose Mill Road, a dirt highway, was off Beckleysville Road close to the Baltimore County line. The 1862 Martenet county map showed Gross Sawmill on Georges Run while the 1877 Lake Griffing county atlas showed George Grose, Jr., with a grist and saw mill, NE of Hampstead and upstream of W. H. Houck's mill.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed the George Grose sawmill with \$1000 capital investment, 1 employee, one gang of 3 saws, 1 circular saw, and output of 50,000 ft lumber and 40,000 laths. A 20-foot fall on Murphy Run drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 3.5 ft broad at 10 rpm. It was also a stop on the first Rural Free Delivery system map.

A photo of Harvey Tilden Rill standing by the water wheel of Gross' Mill outside Hampstead ca. 1902 appeared in Joan Prall, *Hampstead—Its Heart and History*, 1998, p. 35. Location was ADC 14-J-8 in the ADC atlas. The mill road ran from ADC 14-J-8 to 15-B-8.

GROVES MILL (3)

Martenet's 1862 county map showed the saw and grist mill of Mrs. Grove at Big Pipe Creek. George H. Eby advertised for a miller to work at Grove's Mill, Myers District, Carroll County, *Maryland Democrat*, January 5, 1865.

GROVES MILL (6)

The atlas showed the sawmill of C. Grove at Germantown. Groves Mill Road was SW of Manchester, not on current topographic maps but in the ADC Street Atlas at 13-K-3.

GROVE MILL/ PAPER MILL (6)

The 1823 Assessor's Field Book of Old Baltimore County Election District 3 showed Martin Kroh with the tracts Plymouth, Stoney Point, and Mattening, a gristmill (\$400) and a sawmill (\$20). The *Baltimore County Advocate* of July 19, 1856, reported that the Krows Mill Band marched in the Hampstead July 4th parade. A mass meeting for the Democratic party was announced to take place at Kroh's Mill in Manchester District. *Baltimore County Advocate*, October 24, 1861. John Kroh's paper mill appeared on the 1862 Martenet county map on the Gunpowder. Kroh's

Mill was a post office established in 1850 at a station previously called Blenheim. Kroha [sic] Mill was listed in GZMD of 1941.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George E. Grove with \$3000 capital investment in a water mill with 1-1/2 employees, 4 pair of burrs, and output of \$500 in custom work. The atlas showed the C. Grove paper mill on York Road east of Tracy Mill and 0.7 SW of Lineboro.

The *Democratic Advocate*, March 24, 1877, contained an advertisement to sell a paper mill property in Manchester District under the will of George Grove [sic] known as Groh's Mill lying on York Road leaving Manchester, 4 miles NE of Manchester.

The 1880 census listed Charles Grove with \$1000 capital investment in a paper mill, with 1 employee and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 20-foot fall on Pipe Creek [?] drove an 8 hp wooden wheel 3 ft broad at 900 [?] rpm. Annual output was 50,000 ft lumber and 20,000 shingles. The modern 1949/1959 topographic map showed that the stream found in the 1877 atlas is a tributary of Gunpowder Falls. Location was 6-H-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

HAHNS MILL (2)

See Babylon Mill for Hahns Mill listed SW of Frizzellburg in GZMD in 1941.

HAHNS MILL (3)

The Babylon Mill on Big Pipe Creek.

HAINES MILL (11)

Haines Mill was shown on the 1795 map on the north bank of Little Pipe Creek, 5 miles above Pipe Creek. The Widow Haines was mentioned in the district boundaries, HWM, p. 851. The 1798 Frederick County tax list showed Joseph Hibbert with part of New Windsor and a Fulling mill, £ 30 in new tax base. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Silas Hibbens [sic] woolen works with 3 employees, 210 spindles, and 3 looms powered by water; annual output was 300 yd cloth, 200 yd satinet, 2000 yd linsey, 150 yd blanketing, total value of \$2390.

The Joseph W. Hibberd and Bro. woolen mill was listed at New Windsor in 1861 by Bishop in HAM, 3:556. *Bradstreet's Directory*, 1867, listed Joseph Hibbard & Brother with a wool mill and a credit rating of BBBCCC, meaning a small business improving itself. The atlas showed the J. H. Hibberd saw and woolen mill NW of New Windsor, east side of the road to Uniontown. Production of cornmeal and hominy had also been mentioned at Hibberd Mill in 1858.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joseph W. Hibbard sawmill with \$800 capital investment with 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and 50,000 ft output in lumber (\$1600). A 6-foot fall on Little Pipe Creek drove two undershot wheels 3 ft broad at 80 rpm to develop 3 hp. See also, “The Hibberd Family—Milldale Farm,” which was still a working farm in the 1990s, in the new matter in the reprinted, 1993, edition of the *Atlas of Carroll Co., Maryland*.

HALEY MILL (2)

Thomas M. Haley succeeded William Engleman as owner of Engleman-Haley-Waltz-Waller Mill,

HALEY MILL (10)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Thomas M. Healy [sic] mill with \$5000 capital investment, 2 employees, 125 bu/diem, 2 run of stones, doing all custom work. A 10-foot fall on Big Pipe Creek drove a 2.5-foot, 20 hp turbine at 115 rpm. Annual output was 200 bbl flour, 1 ton meal, and 84 tons feed (\$3325). The 1880 State business directory listed T. M. Haley as miller at Middleburg. Two years later, Haley took over Engleman Mill.

HALL MILL (2)

The 1877 county atlas showed the sawmill of G. W. Hall on Bear Branch west of Pleasant Valley.



Hampstead Milling Company from postcard.

HALTER MILL (3)

See Pipe Creek Flour Mill.

HAMMER MILL (2)

The 1862 Martenet county map showed the saw and grist mill of G. Hammer on Meadow Branch.

HAMMERS MILL (6)

G. Hammer's grist and saw mill was shown on Aspen Run on the 1862 Martenet County map.

HAMMONDS MILL (14)

See Days Mill.

HAMPSTEAD FEED AND FERTILIZER CO. INC. (8)

This company was in business at Shiloh Avenue, Hampstead, selling Wayne Feeds in 1967.

HAMPSTEAD MILL (8)

"P. P. Sauble, formerly of Double Pipe Creek, Md., has rented the 'Hampstead Mill' at Hampstead, Carroll Co., Md.," *American Miller*, 12 (April 1. 1884): 196.

HAMPSTEAD MILLING COMPANY (8)

Formerly the Malko Milling and Lighting Company, this 20th century commercial mill acquired lots on Railroad Avenue, Hampstead, in 1921. It became known as the Hampstead Milling Co. and in 1935 was sold to Star Milling Co. of Virginia. At that time the president was William C. Miller, and the secretary, J. Frank Switzer. In 1939, the multi-story concrete and glass plant was bought by Quaker City Flour Mills; Daily output was 300 barrels per *Power Pictorial*, September 1939, p. 4. A letter from Quaker City Flour Mills, Inc., dated June 18, 1951, and signed by manager M. F. Seldon, announced the installation of modern grain dryer and other new machinery for barley and wheat. It was the Hampstead Feed and Fertilizer Company in the 1960s. A full list of the equipment is found in Carroll County deeds, ECC 138:346. In 1976, the building was redeveloped as a rental structure for offices called "The Mill." There was even an Arthur Murray dance studio. An article by Anne Haddad, *Sun*, August 21, 2000, entitled, "When Home Is Where the Grain Was," described apartments built into steel grain bins.

HANSENS MILL (4)

See Caples Mill.

HAPE DISTILLERY (10)

Jacob Hape built a distillery neat York Road (Keymar) in 1842. He fancied himself a catcher of run-away slaves headed for Pennsylvania although he had never seen one. One of the neighbors, a tanner, disguised himself as a Negro, and attracted the 200-pound Hape into following him into the woods. The tanner lost the ponderous Hape and then shed his disguise and came to the distiller's aid, telling him the fugitive had gone into the swamp. Undeterred, the "N___ Catcher" Hape waded into four feet of frigid water to the later amusement of the entire neighborhood, "History of York Road," *Carroll Record*, n. d., 1895.

HAPES MILL (10)/ HAPES MILL ROAD

Hapes Mill was shown on Big Pipe Creek on the 1862 Maretnet county map. Hapes Mill Road runs east off Crouses Mill Road; there is no mill but a likely looking ruin survived on the south side [1976]. Location 9-F-10 in the ADC Street Atlas.

HARDENS COPPER MINES (5)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Hardens Copper Mine with \$2200 capital investment, 10 employees, and annual output of 60 tons ore (\$2400) by hand power.

HARRISVILLE MILL (9)

An unnamed mill was at Harrisville in 1882 per HWM, p. 896, probably Clary's.

HARTSOOK MILL (4/8)

Hartsook Mill existed at Carrollton in 1839.

HAUGH FOUNDRY (1)

The 1880 census of manufactures showed William L. Haugh with \$4500 capital investment in an agricultural implement works with 6 employees, 18 hp engine, 1 boiler, and annual output of \$4450, including 50 plows, 20 horse rakes, 20 threshers, and 25 horse powers.

HAUS MILL (14)

Haus Mill on the south branch of Patapsco near the county road and the depot was mentioned in the [July 24] flood account, *American*, July 29, 1868, p. 4. Possibly a clerical error for Hoods.

HAWK MILL ROAD (11)

Hawk Mill Road was shown on the 1949/1959 topographic map of the county although a road sign calls it Hawk Hill at its intersection with Nicodemus Road [1976].

HAYS MILL ()

Sara Hays had a log mill house 20 x 20 on part of the tract Rochester, 1798 tax list of Baltimore County North and Pipe Creek Hundreds.

HEIMILLER MILL (2)

The T. Heimiller gristmill was shown on the 1862 Martenet map of Bear Creek.

HENDRICK MILL (10)

Same as Bruceville Mill.

HERMAN MILL (4)

J. C. Herman was listed as miller at Patapsco in the 1887 State business directory. The 1880 issue had spelled it Harman.

HERING MILL (5)

William Patterson, the Baltimore merchant prince, kept a receipt book that showed that J. Ehler [?] built a “New Mill and Sawmill house for the use of the mill which includes the carpenters and millwrights work of every kind,” February 18, 1825 (MHS, Special Collections, Ms. 904). A receipt of December 18, 1824, showed that the mill was at “Springfield,” as did another receipt of June 5, 1824, “for hawling [sic] to his new mill at Springfield.”

The Hering-Springfield-Patterson Mill is on the west side of Md. 32 at Piney Run, a little north of the Springfield (Florence) Copper Mine site. It is a clapboard structure, 2 stories, painted white. The central beam is a 40-foot length of 12 x 12 lumber; there was one pair of 6-foot burrs. There was an inscription of “1813” scrawled on a wall slightly earlier than William Patterson’s records would date it.



Hering Mill.

The mill was George Patterson's on the 1862 Martenet county map. The 1877 atlas showed it as property of his estate. George Patterson left the mill to his daughter, Florence Patterson Carroll, whose executors sold in 1880 to the future Governor, Frank Brown, for \$50,000, including the 1700-acre Springfield Farm (Carroll County deeds, FTS 53:301).

"Lewis H. Selby, long and favourably known as the operator of Springfield Mill, will vacate at the expiration of his lease in March. Postmaster Brown will convert the mill into a creamery," *Democratic Advocate*, February 12, 1887.

"Klee and Hering write us that they have purchased Governor Brown's flour mill at Sykesville," *American Miller*, 22 (September 1, 1894): 678. The Case Mfg. Company received an order from Klee and Herring for rolls and scalpers for their new mill, *American Miller*, 22 (October 1, 1894): 760.

The *American Miller*, 23 (May 1, 1895): 359, carried a report by M. D. S., saying, ". . . mill of Klee & Hering . . . was built by the late George Patterson, and in its day was one of the finest mills in the State, but like all other burr mills, had failed to meet the requirements of a community that was up to the times. H. L. Hering had charge of remodeling the old mill to the roller system. All the old machinery was removed and first-class modern equipment put in for a mill of 50 barrels' capacity."

Klee and Hering wrote to the *American Miller* that they had been using the case Manufacturing Company's Rotary Seive Scalper for a year, 23 (August 1, 1895): 634.

Governor Brown conveyed actual title of the mill lot of 15-1/6 acres to David R. Hering and John P. Klee for \$5000 in 1897 (Carroll County deeds, BFC 84:140), and in 1897, Klee sold his interest to Hering.

Hering Brothers of Sykesville sent a long letter about millers who also try to be millwrights to the *American Miller*, 22 (April 1, 1899): 307. The *Democratic Advocate*, June 9, 1900, reported that J. E. Brandenburg had completed his apprenticeship at Hering Brothers' rolling mill and took a job at Kilmarnock, Virginia. An advertisement for Springfield Roller Mills, Herring [sic] Brothers mfrs. of the Celebrated Bonnie Doon Flour, appeared in the *Ellicott City Democrat-Journal*, January 3, 1903, p. 2.

Mrs. Carrie DeVries Hering inherited the mill, and the property was conveyed to DeVries R. Hering by trustees in 1938. DeVries Hering was running the mill while it still belonged to his mother, and he discontinued flour making in the 1920s and concentrated on feeds. He installed a diesel engine in 1935 and the switched to electricity in 1945, *Power Pictorial*, November 1945, "Diesel Discarded at Hering Mill." That trade journal included a photo of the mill with

a sign over the first-floor doorway.

The mill was also written up in the *Carroll Record*, n. d., 1969, which stated that Mr. Hering switched to cornmeal production in 1945. Output was 70 bbl/diem. By 1971, the mill was closed but its works were intact. Carol Lee in *Legacy of the Land* (Westminster, 1982), p. 51, reported that Joshua Hering, whose father operated a gristmill, remembered the bi-annual cleaning of the millrace that was made into a neighborhood holiday or Gala-Day when about 50 men would collect the fish.

DeVries R. Hering sold in 1983 to John R. and Connie L. Buck for \$200,000 (Carroll County deeds, 833:1014). See Tax Map 73, Grid 22, Parcel P250. The mill was south of Flohrville. The house dated from 1882 per the State Assessment data bank. The area was 18.0068 acres. The mill address is 6930 Sykesville Road. Location is 30-A-13 in the ADC Street Atlas. In 2006, George Horvath acquired a paper flour sack inscribed "Springfield Roller Mill."

A millstone was used as a grave marker in the Holy Trinity P. E. Cemetery at Sykesville (south of Liberty Road), a single piece of stone, apparently a Cologne stone brought from the Rhineland; the stone measured 3.5 feet in diameter, and was believed to be from the Hering Mill. It marked the grave of Edward Dorsey. John Buck had its mate at the Hering Mill in 2006.

HERING MILL (4)

See Stocksdale Mill.

HERRING MILL (8)

See Browns Mill (8).

HESS MILL (2)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jacob Hess water mill with \$6000 capital investment, 2 employees, 2 pair of stones, and annual output of 270 bbl flour (\$1350) and \$550 in custom work.

HESS SAWMILL (1)

The John Hess sawmill was listed at Harney in the *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 534, 1867. Shown on the 1877 atlas on Alloways Creek. Mr. W. Russ Wood of Ellicott City in 1984 informed the author that John Hess owned a mill in mid-1800s at or near Union Mills; the family belonged to the Dunkard Church and moved to Miami County, Ohio, where they also had a mill and farm.

HESSONS MILL (2)

Hessons Mill was a place name of 1882 served by Frizzellburg post office, *Industries of Md.*, p. 80. Also listed in GZMD, 1941. Cf., Pleasant Valley Mill. Hesson was apparently a tenant operator or hired miller per *American Miller*, 16 (June 1, 1888): 4223

HIBBERD MILL (11)

See Haines Mill.

HILDEBRICK MILL (1)

The 1862 Martenet county map showed P. Hildebrick's saw and grist mill on Piney Creek, NE of Taneytown and west of Md. 194. Peter Hilterbrick [sic] had acquired the water rights granted in 1851 to Samuel Null. In 1876, Henry Galt, having built two bridges, released Hilterbrick "from obligation to keep a good mill dam and a bridge over the breast of the said dam. . . . Galt agrees to permit said Hilterbrick to throw mud and other obstructions from his mill race on the lands of said Galt," (Carroll County deeds, FTS 46:171).

HILLS MILL (4)

J. Thomas Hill's grist and saw mill was shown on Middle Run west of Finksburg in the 1877 atlas, just upstream of the bridge on present Niner Road. Location was 25-E-9 in the ADC Street Atlas.

HOFF DISTILLERY ()

The 1880 census of manufactures listed the L. B. Hoff fruit distillery with \$1000 capital investment, 2 hands, and annual output of \$1500 over a 4-month season

HOFFACKER DISTILLERY (6)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed the S. H. Hoffacker fruit distillery with \$1000 capital investment, 2 hands, and \$1250 annual output over a 4-month season. It was shown in the atlas at the present Alesia.

In 1984, George Hoffacker, a retired shop teacher at Robert Poole High School in Hampden, told the author that he recalled his relative "Apple Jack Sam" Hoffacker who operated a distillery west of Alesia, Md. Hoffacker's Valley was across the line in Pennsylvania.

HOFFACKERS MILL (6)

This was apparently property of John Miller who had patented the tract Big Owl Hills in 1817. His executor in 1844 conveyed part of Stony Hill to Jacob Hoffacker (Carroll County deeds, JS 3"315). Hoffacker conveyed "The big

Owl Hills”, the present mill site, to Samuel H. Hoffacker in 1874 (Carroll County deeds, JBB 43:464). The 1877 atlas showed the grist and saw mill of Samuel Hoffacker just NW of the present Alesia (a-LEE-sia) village on the west bank of a branch of Gunpowder Falls, east side of Black Rock Road. Hoffrickers [sic] Mill was a place name of 1882 served by Paper Mills Post Office, *Industries of Md.*, p. 81. The name was still carried in GZMD of 1941. Hoffacker sold the mill to George W. Hare in 1880, then bought it back in 1883/ *The American Miller*, 22 (May 1, 1894): 378, reported, “S. H. Hoffacker’s flour mill at Alesia, Md., was burned recently.



Hoffacker sold to Lewis H. Epply in 1910. Two years later, Epply sold to N. Vernon Hoffacker. A postcard of this period shows a mill, 1 story of stone and two of frame, “Old Homestead Mill, Alesia, Md.” The site passed to Joseph F. Burke, returning to the Hoffacker family in 1940. No mill was to be found in our 1965 tour. Location was 7-A-10 in the ADC Street atlas.

HOFFMAN PAPER MILL (B)/HOFFMAN MILL ROAD

This stone mill was built 1847-1858 by Isaac Hoffman and wife Lydia Marshall Hoffman on the east branch of Patapsco River, 3 miles west of Hampstead near Houcksville, where they manufactured wrapping paper from straw stock. They also built a fulling mill and a residence near the paper mill.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Isaac Hoffman’s water-powered paper mill with \$3500 capital investment, 4 employees, 1 engine, and annual output of 80,000 lb printing paper (\$7200) made from 120,000 lb rags.

Isaac Hoffman died April 6, 1865, after falling on a railroad car step. He was the grandson of Wilhelm Hoffman, founder of the first paper mill in Baltimore County. Mrs. Hoffman continued the business briefly. The mill was shown on White Oak Run by the 1862 Martenet map, and it was on the 1949/1959 MGS topographic map. By 1893, the firm of William H. Hoffman and Sons was in debt and conveyed all assets to trustees (Carroll County deeds, BFC 77:412).

In 1928, the house and lands were acquired by Dr. Maurice Shamer and used as a Boy Scout recreational center. The millrace was turned into a pool; the mill was by then tumbling down. The house was restored in the early 1940s, HSCC News Letter, January 1963. Hoffmans Mill Road runs between Houcksville Road and Coon Club Road. Location was 21-C-3 in the ADC Street Atlas.

See, May A. Seitz, *Hoffman Paper Mills* (Towson, 1947), p. 32. See also, Michael A. Grimes, Servicewide Manager of NPS, "Industrial Endeavors in a Agricultural Setting. The Case of the Hoffman's Paper Mill, Carroll County, Maryland," paper delivered at Crossroads in History conference, Catocin Center for Regional Studies, Frederick Community College, September 20, 2002. A photograph of the Isaac Hoffman house and paper mill was published in Joe Getty's *Carroll's Heritage*, p. 75 (from the collection of Bob Porterfield).

HOFFMAN TANNERY (2)

See Devilbiss Tannery (Uniontown).

HOFFRICKERS MILL (6)

Cf., Hoffackers Mill.

HOLLINGSWORTHS STILL (4)

J. Hollingsworth Sawmill was shown on the west bank of a creek, east of Old Emory Church on the 1862 Martinet county map. Cf., the unknown Hollinger Mill.

HOOD AND CLARY MILL (9)

See Clary Mill.

HOODS MILL (14)

HOODS MILL ROAD

Hoods Mill was a village name, a station on the old Baltimore & Ohio main line on the Patapsco, and a stop on the first Rural Free Delivery system. The post office was established in 1832 and was in Baltimore County before the erection of Carroll County.

Benjamin Hood advertised a mill :on the main falls of Patapsco . . . on the new opened road from Winchestertown," *Md. Journal*, January 3, 1774. The road mentioned was probably the first version of Md. 97.

The mill appeared as Hoods on the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map on the north bank of the falls and upstream of Lawrence's Mill. This seems to have

been a Dorsey Mill before that. Surveys as early as 1765 showed a tract called Dexterity, and Richard Dorsey's will of 1782 left part of a tract called Long Trusted to his son Levin, "excepting twenty acres and a mill which are to go to wife Deborah," FAACHC, p. 499, gave a complete Dorsey genealogy. A mill parcel of exactly 20 acres suggests a mill established by a writ of *ad quod damnum*—which we have not found.

John Hood's heirs were listed as owners and James Hood as occupant of Mill Lott and part of Hoods Fine Soil Forrest, with a stone mill house, 28 x 26 ft, 2 stories, with a one-story sawmill house 40 x 16 ft, on the 1798 Baltimore County tax list of Delaware Lower Hundred.

Warfield in FAACHC, p. 478, stated, "James Howard of Bowling Green inherited a large estate surrounding this mill. This descended to his daughter, Mrs. John Tolly Worthington, who sold it to Samuel Bentz.

The 1818 Assessment of Old Baltimore County Election District No. 6 showed James Hood with parts of six tracts, 1500 acres in all, a gristmill worth \$300 and a sawmill worth \$20, plus a "Carriage of Pleasure." The 1823 list showed the mill worth \$350, the sawmill \$20, and the other improvements on the 1500 acres--which would have included the residence--a mere \$150.

Laws of Md., Acts of 1831, Chapter 240, was "An Act to close Old Hoods Mill Road in Anne Arundel County."

Hoods Mill property on the B. & O. railroad was advertised in the *American*, May 6, 1841. A country mill, sawmill, and cooper shop, it had immense water power and was in a grain growing country being rapidly improved by the use of lime; post office in the mill. The Westminster-Washington Road passed the site. Apply to John T. Worthington at Reisterstown or to S. H. Tagart in Baltimore. Similar advertisement, *American*, September 22, 1841.

Slaves from Loudon County, Va., engaged in a fight at Hoods Mills on the B. & O. on December 25, 1855, and several escaped, per William Still, *The Underground Railroad*, (Philadelphia, 1872), pp. 117-118.

The Samuel Bentz grist and saw mill was shown here on the 1862 Martenet map and the Samuel Bentz steam sawmill was mentioned as adjoining the Hoods Mill property by Frederick *Examiner*, January 6, 1864.

The Confederate Cavalry under J. E. B. Stuart passed through Hoods Mills on June 29, 1863, damaging the rail bridge and tracks. A SRC historic roadside marker commemorates this pre-Gettysburg activity. Five years later, the lime, bone, and saw mills were swept away by the July 24, 1868, flood, *Atlas of Howard County*, p. 22. The flood devastation was also reported by Charles Francis Stein, *Origin and History of Howard County, Maryland*, p. 133.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Tyrell's mill in District 5 with \$1000 capital investment, 5 run of stones, 150 bu/diem maximum, and 33% custom trade. A 12-foot fall on the Patapsco drove one overshot wheel 12 ft broad and one 3-foot Leffel turbine at 50 rpm to develop 20 hp. Annual output was 250 bbl flour, 5 bbl rye, 18 tons meal, 100 tons feed, and 1 ton buckwheat (\$4780).

The *Baltimore County Union*, February 24, 1883, reported the death of Samuel Bentz, quoting the *Hagerstown Mail* of the 16th. Mr. Bentz once owned the Mt. Moriah Factory near Boonsboro in Washington County. Later he invented a process for removing bran from wheat but another inventor got a patent first. Later he moved to Hoods Mill in Carroll County, where he lived until age 80. At age 79, Bentz had been planning a mill at Towson to remove bran from wheat.

The *American Miller*, 12 (September 1, 1884): 471, reported that John W. McAuly had changed milling jobs from West Friendship to Hoods Mills. The 1887 State business directory listed J. P. Tyrell as miller at Hoods Mills. The same journal on October 1, 1885 (12:521) reported, "Mr. J. P. Tyrell has rented the 'Hoods Mill' property in Carroll County, Md., on the B. & O. R. R., from the Cunningham heirs."

The *American Miller*, 19 (October 1, 1891): 705, reported that the Case Company had received a contract for rolls, flour dressers, etc., for the mill of Dorsey Brothers at Hoods Mills, Md. The *American Miller* of August 1, 1893 (21:616) reported that C. A. Hobbs at Hoods Mills had purchased rolls and a scalper.

In the mid-1890s, the mill was acquired by Edwin Bennett's Baltimore Pottery to grind flint—which led to the illness reported under Bennetts Pottery in this chapter. The MGS Volume 12, page 157, listed the owner at that time as S. P. Dunkel. The flint mill was destroyed by fire per *Ellicott City Times*, June 29, 1895.

Warfield also reported that the original mill was destroyed by fire, "but has now [1905] been replaced by a modern rolling mill. This was run by the Dorsey Brothers. Hoods Mill is the railroad terminus of the Westminster Road. It is a busy shipping and receiving depot for a large territory. Messrs. Hammond Bothers conduct the store and depot."

The *Sun*, July 23, 1896, reported, "Hoods Milling Company was organized to operate a mill on the B. & O. Railroad at Hoods Mill station . . . a planning mill . . . three stories, 28 x 100 feet . . . to be erected on the site of the old mill recently burned, which was used for grinding flint. President W. R. Stinson; v. p., Wm. L. Hammond; Harry O. Dorsey, supt. of operations . . ."

"Mr. Augustus Selby of Hoods Mills has recently procured a trained bulldog bred in New York City [to protect poultry]," *Ellicott City Times*, July 9, 1898.

Operations ended in 1961. The mill of 1896 was still standing in 1965, a large, frame, commercial works with concrete silos; the mill was closed and no activity went on at that once busy station, nor were there any immediate residents. Later, juvenile arsons set it on fire, and by October 2006, only the foundation and a concrete silo survived. Location was 34-D-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

HOOK MILL ()

Richard Hook informed the author that his ancestor once bought a mill on Murphy's Run on the tracts Gists Meadow, Petersburg, and Chestnut Hill, located in Baltimore County at that time. [Same as Houck's or Grosse?]

HOOKER MILL (5)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Jesse Hooker with \$7000 capital investment in a water mill, 2 employees, 2 pair of burrs, 1 saw, and annual output of 920 bbl flour, \$300 in sundries, and \$200 in sawing.

HOOVER LIME KILN (11)

The 1880 State business directory listed Joseph Hoover as a lime burner at Wakefield village.

HOOVER MILL (6)

Henry Hoover was charged with a grist mill (\$2000) and a sawmill (\$200) on the tract New London in the 1833 Assessment of Old Baltimore County Election District 3. The 1862 Martenet county map showed J. Hoover, while the 1877 Lake Griffing atlas showed J. Hoover [sic] with a grist and saw mill SW of Ebb Valley Station. The 1880 State business directory listed David Stoner as a miller at Ebbvale [a tenant operator?]. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Oliver J. Hoover with \$800 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 20-foot fall on Pipe Creek drove a 12 hp "wooden" wheel 3 ft broad at 2.3 rpm. Annual output was 440 bbl flour, 2 tons meal, 1 ton buckwheat, and 76.6 tons feed (\$4785). The *American Miller*, 23 (March 1, 1895): 305, reported an order for a McAnulty Circuit Bolter Mill from Oliver Hoover of Manchester, Md. Location was 5-H-J in the ADC Street Atlas.

HOUCK AND HOFFMAN FULLING MILL ()

Mentioned as the site of an 1870 murder at Houcksville, HWM, p. 823.

HOUCK MILL (6)

E. L. Houck's grist and saw mill was shown in the 1877 atlas just below the

Mason-Dixon line west of Lineboro. Possibly successor of the August R. Wentz mill on Shearer's 1863 county map.

HOUCKS MILL (8)

The W. H. Houck grist and saw mill was shown in the atlas near the Baltimore County line NE of Hampstead on a branch of Murphy Run, west of Patterson Road. Eli H. Houck was listed as miller at Shiloh on North Branch of Patapsco in the 1887 State business directory—possibly a distinct Houck Mill in the same Election District.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed William Houck with \$1000 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 run of stones and 12 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 20-foot fall on Murphy Run drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 7 rpm. Annual output was 66 bbl flour, 5 bbl rye, 1125 lb meal, 3.4 tons feed, and 1.6 tons buckwheat (\$850),

“Mr. A. M. Hood, of Trenton, has gone to Hampstead, where he has rented Houck's gristmill. Mrs. Hood, who was a teacher in the Sunday School and a member of the Trenton Literary Society, will leave a void,” *Maryland Journal*, Towson, April 3, 1886. Location was approximately 15-A-8 in the ADC Street Atlas at present Gross Mill Rod.

HUDSONS MILL (4)

Hudsons Mill was shown on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1785 map, 8 miles SE of Westminster, then in Baltimore County. It was on the Patapsco, west bank of the mouth of Beaver Run, due west of the fork in Reisterstown Road into Westminster Pike at ADC Street Atlas grid 28-C-10.

HUGHES FOUNDRY (7)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Samuel Hughes agricultural implement works on Meadow Branch with \$1000 capital investment, 4 employees, and 2 harrows, 5 plows, 6 separators, and 20 threshers.

HUGHES MILL (4)

There was a local tradition that Hughes Road led to Hughes Mill, a place distinct from either Kays Mill or Hansens (Caples) Mill.

HULL TANNERY (3 or 9)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Isaac Hull with \$2000 capital investment, 3 employees, producing 2200 skins by horse power (\$6400).

INDIAN CORN MILL (1)

There was “an old corn mill here in the rocks” used by the Indians near Harney, “History of Harney,” J. W. Beck, *Carroll Record*, July 27, 1895.

IVY PAPER MILL (4)

See Griffee Mill.

JACOBS MILL (4)

George Jacobs saw and grist mill was shown on the 1862 Martenet county map; also on the 1863 Shearer map on Middle Run, west bank, a grist and saw mill, NE of Pleasantville. Cf., Hills Mill. Location was 25-F-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

JEMISON MILL (1)

The J. Jemison merchant, saw, and clover mill was shown on the 1860 Bond map of Frederick County on the Monocacy at approximately the site of the Starner Mill and on the present Baptist Road. Located at 1-D-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

JOHNSONS MILL (5)

See Elias Brown Mill.

JOHNSON MILL (11)

See Nicodemus Mill.

JONES MILL (7)

Same as Lees Mill.

JONES MILL (12)

Same as Wight-Switzer-Zentz Mill.

JORDAN MILL (4)

The 1813 tax list of Baltimore County Old Election District 6 listed a Jordan Mill worth \$275 and a sawmill worth \$50; the tract names included Hartford, Nathan’s Desire, Bucks Forrest, Edinburgh, and Good Luck. The same assets appeared in the 1818 Assessment and that of 1823. Jordan Mill was on Morgan Run in the description of the election districts, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1823, Chapter 65. An advertisement to sell the land of Samuel Jordan was published by trustee James M. Buchanan in the *Sun*, February 15, 1839; the property was on Big Morgan’s Run, 7

miles from Westminster, with a grist and saw mill and a dwelling house then occupied by Jordan. The sale was to take place at Forney's Tavern in Reisterstown.

KAYS MIL (4)
KAYS MILL ROAD

See Stocksdale Mill.

KELLER PAPER MILL (8)

George W. Keller had an extensive paper mill in Houcksville, HWM, p. 89, p. 893 (1882). The 1880 census of manufactures had valued the works at \$5000, listing 5 employees and annual output of 62 tons wrapping paper (\$3240) over a 9-month season. A 17-foot fall on East Patapsco drove a 12 hp Risdon wheel at 350 rpm.

The tub engines had 2 washers, 24- and 26-inch long roll bars, 24-inch diameter rolls, and 600 lb maximum capacity. Two beaters with 24- and 25-inch long roll bars and 24-inch diameter rolls, also were of 600 lb maximum capacity. The paper machine had one cylinder 36 inches wide. The plant consumed 20 tons of rags and 20 tons old paper.

KEPHART MILL (2)

See Treavanion Mill.

KERLINGER MILL (6)

George Carlinger [sic] had a stone mill house, 2 stories, 40 x 40 ft, on his tract, part of Plymouth, on the 1798 tax list of North and Pipe Creek Hundreds; the land had been patented by Ulrick Whissler in 1747 and was said to lie on the south side of Dugg Hill on the Middle Branch and Western Fork of Gunpowder Falls. Kerlingers Mill was mentioned in a road authorization bill, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1808, Chapter 69, regarding an extension of Falls Turnpike to Black Rock Mills on the Gunpowder to intersect the main road from Manchester near Kerlingers Mill.

Catherine Brillhart, trustee, advertised Kerlingers Mill on the public road from Baltimore to York at Great Falls of Gunpowder, 4 miles from Manchester, 34 miles from Baltimore, and 27 miles from York. *American*, December 19, 1819. Historian Joe Getty stated that the site of Plymouth was the same site as Folks Mill, thus it could also be the same as Traceys Mill. Also possibly the site of Kroh's Mill shown on the 1862 Martenet map near present Lineboro. Location was 6-H-C in the ADC Street Atlas.

KERN ROAD MILL (6)

See Shaffer Mill.

KERR-McGEE CHEMICAL CORP. (13)

Kerr-McGee was at Mount Airy on Prospect Road, a yellow commercial mill building supplying Red Rose feeds [1976].

KEUMP SAWMILL (3)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Peter Keump with \$300 capital investment in a sawmill with 1 rach circular and Muley saw. A 19-foot fall on Silver Run drove a 6 hp overshot wheel 3 ft braod at 20 rpm to cut 10,000 ft lumber and 7000 laths over a 6-month season. The 1877 atlas had shown Peter Kump [sic] sawmill on Silver Run, west of Old Hanover Turnpike. Also listed in the 1887 State business directory. Location was 4-F-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

KEY MILL (10)

See Spring Grove Mill.

KING TANNERY (8)

Julius King, a native of Germany, had a tannery NW of Snydersburg as shown in the 1877 atlas. The 1867 Bradstreet Directory gave him a rating of CD which mean doing a small but safe business, much in debt, but more than making a living. Location was 14-A-9 in the ADC Street Atlas, the present subdivision of Cape Horn South.

KITZMILERS MILL (2)

See Trevanion Mill.

KLEE MILL (14)

KLEE MILL ROAD

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Beard with \$1000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 pair of burrs, 1 saw, and \$1600 annual output in sawing and sundries. The 1862 Martenet county map showed Mrs. Bears Mill while the 1877 atlas and 1880 State business directory showed Jarrett N. Shauck at Bird Hill. Glee [sic] mill was on Morgans Run, 5 to 6 miles above its mouth per MHM, 50:134.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. N. Shauck with \$2000 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 80 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 9-foot fall on Big Morgan Run drove a 10 hp turbine at 220 rpm. Annual outut was 440 bbl flour, 60 tons meal, 67.5 tons feed, 0.5 ton of hominy, and 40 tons buckwheat (\$6650). The sawmill represented a \$500 capital investment and

had 2 employees and 1 each circular and Muley saw. The same fall of water drove a 15 hp turbine at 132 rpm. Annual output was 150,000 ft lumber (\$1836).

A note extracted from the *American Miller* [n. d.] shows that John T. Beard of Winfield, Md., was one of many purchasers of the Garden City Mill, a roller mill device.

Glees Mill was also listed in GZMD of 1941 as a village place name on Morgans Run, 2 miles west of Gamber. The 1949/1959 topographic map showed it as Klees Mill. The mill was torn down in 1957, but a cluster of houses remained [1976]. Mrs. Jean H. Hershburger of Sykesville informed the author in October 1984, that the Klee Mill ruin could still be seen. George Murphy, a manager of a Baltimore County golf course, reported a surviving foundation, January 11, 1994, at a spot called in local lore, Barf Hollow Road. Location was 25-A-11 in the ADC Street Atlas.



Klees Mill in primitive painting owned by HSCC.

The Historical Society of Carroll County has a painting of Klee Mill, a gambrel roofed mill with yellow walls, located near a steel or iron through-truss bridge; published on the cover of Joe Getty's *Carroll's Heritage* (Westminster, 1987).

Dr. Tracey's notes ca. 1960 contained the following: "WALNUT GROVE MILL. The Walnut Grove Mill known as the Klee Milling Company was reported on by Mrs. Walter Grumbine. Klee's Mill was located on the Klee Mill Road near Gist. In 1871, Levi L. Benent sold the property to Jacob and Josephine Edmondson. On

October 3, 1901, the mill was sold to John, Henry, and Charles Klee. The mill has an overshot water wheel. Flour, called Red Rose, and feed were made at the Klee Milling Company. On November 11, 1922, the mill was sold to Jacob and Josephine Edmondson. The mill was torn down in 1957 to make a new highway after the road and bridge were destroyed by the breaking of the mill dam.” Klee Mill and the nearby Edmondson Mill were reported to be processing wormseed oil by the *Democratic Advocate*, September 20, 1912, although they were outside the main “wormseed belt.” Wormseed would require a distillery rather than grain equipment.

KOONS MILL (4)

The 1862 Martenet county map showed George Matthews Mill. The 1850 census of manufactures of District 4 listed George W. Matthews with \$500 capital investment in a water sawmill with 1-1/2 employees, 2 saws, and annual output of 18,000 ft board (\$200) and \$300 in felloes.

The *Democratic Advocate*, March 2, 1872, reported, “Mr. Edward Koontz [sic], owner of the Patapsco saw mill, near Patapsco Station . . . whilst engaged in hauling heavy timber . . . lost a valuable mare . . . slipped in the ice .”

The 1877 atlas showed the E. E. Koons mill on a branch of the Patapsco NE of Patapsco Station on present Wesley Road. The name has also been spelled Koontz and in the 1880 census of manufactures, Edward Korn [sic] was shown with \$1400 capital investment in a custom mill with 7 employees, 2 run of stones, and 80 bu/diem maximum. A 12-foot fall on Patapsco drove a 15 hp turbine at 724 rpm. Annual; output was 775 bbl flour, 83 tons meal, 22.5 tons feed, 1.2 tons hominy, and 78 tons buckwheat (\$10,220).

“Geo. J. Koons, Patapsco, Md., writes us that he has purchased his father’s mill at that place, and will conduct the business in the future,” *American Miller*, 14 (January 1, 1886): 32.

George Koons was listed a s miller in the 1887 State business directory. Mrs. Barnes noted that the mill specialized in cornmeal and buckwheat. Location was 21-C-10 in the ADC Street Atlas. Dr. Tracey’s papers contained the note, “Koontz Mill was well known for its delicious buckwheat and cornmeal. The mill had an up-and-down saw rather than a circular one.” Location was 21-C-10 in the ADC Street Atlas.

KOONTZ MILL (3)

The sawmill of G. Koontz was shown on Silver Run just west of the Littlestown Turnpike in the 1877 atlas. It was also on the first Rural Free Delivery route, *Bulletin of HSCC*, November 1959, p. 35.

KOONTZ MILL (4)

Same as a Koons Mill.

KOONTZ MILL (7)

The 1877 atlas showed a sawmill on the estate of D. Koontz on Bear Branch east of Pleasant Valley on the north side of Pleasant Valley Road at grid 12-A-7 in the ADC Street Atlas. Nelson Koontz was listed as miller at Union Mills in the 1887 State business directory. "R. L. Kuntz, Union Mills, Md., has placed in his gristmill one of S. Morgan Smith's No. 2 30-inch Success Water Wheels [i. e., a turbine]," *American Miller*, 14 (February 1886): 88.

KRAFT MILLS ()

Jacob Kraft had a log mill house, 1 story, 30x 26 ft, and a sawmill, 40 x 10 ft, on the Baltimore County 1798 tax list of North and Pipe Creek Hundreds.

KRESS MILL (8)

See Nagle Mill at Snydersburg.

KREUTZER TANNERY (8)

The Martenet map of 1862 showed the L. Kreutzer's Tannery east of Houcksville, north of St. Paul Road, west of Deep Run. Location was 21-F-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

KROHS MILL (6)

See Grove Mill/Paper Mill.

KUMPS MILL (3)

See Keump Mill.

LANDIS MILL (13)

See Englar Mill.

LEATHERWOOD MILL (3)

R. L. Leatherwood had a grist and saw mill near Union Mills in 1867 the *Hawes Business Directory*.

LEES MILL (7)

James Owings advertised a large brick mill and sawmill near Westminster adjoining the land of Richard Owings, *American*, March 26, 1829. Owings offered his mills on Morgan's Run about 3 miles from Westminster in the same paper on February 14, 1832, "built of brick and roomy; might easily be converted into a factory; attached to the mill is a Saw Mill, the Rail-road to Westminster now making will go near the property." This was apparently the Joshua Owings mill on the tract Rochester charged to Joshua Owings in the 1818 Assessment of Old District 6.

Various Owings holdings of Rochester Reserve passed to Joshua Cockey, Jr., who sold in 1842 to Leonard Jarvis (Carroll County deeds, JS 1:117). The next year, Jarvis sold to Jacob S. Martin in a deed that mentioned "a sawmill erected upon said Martin's land" (Carroll County deeds, JS 2:13). Martin conveyed to David Jones in 1847 (Carroll County deeds, JS 8:132).

The 1850 census of manufacturers (of Election District 4) listed David Jones with \$800 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 1 pair of burrs, 2 saws, and annual output of \$500 in sundries and sawing. Jones sold to Jacob Shuey in 1851 (CC deeds, JBB 13:89).

The Valley Mill was advertised as Jacob Shuey's grist and saw mill on Big Morgan Run in 1858, with 1 pair of 4-foot French burr stones, and one of 3-foot burrs; it was 3 miles from Westminster per Mrs. Barnes' data. The 1862 Martenet county map showed L. Stowey [sic] gristmill, while the 1877 atlas showed J. L. Showey. Jeremaih L. Shuey had received title in 1866 (CC Deeds 33:113).

Under the will of Jeremiah Shuey, his executors sold Lot 1 of Stinchcomb's Reserve, the Mill Lot, along with water rights, to Levi T. Lee, in 1883 (CC deeds, FTS 60:31). Both the *Manufacturer's Record* of January 24, 1891, and the *American Miller* of February 1, 1891, reported that L. T. Lee's mill at Warfieldsburg had burned.

The *American Miller*, 19 (July 1, 1891): 489, reported that Burnham Brothers of York, Pa., supplied Levi T. Lee of Warfieldsburg, Md., with a 12-inch Vertical Outercased New Improved Standard Turbine with a short ell inlet. Obviously, Lee was rebuilding. In 1910, Lee conveyed to George M. Owings. Owings conveyed to George W. Owings in 1921.

Lee's Mill was still shown on the 1949/1959 topographic map. It was on the west Bank of Little Morgan Run, east side of a private road that ran from Nicodemus Road to Warfieldsburg Road. Location was 24-C-2 in the ADC Street atlas. The mill was apparently extinct at the time of the author's first exploration in 1965.

LEE MILL (8)
LEE MILL ROAD

See Browns Mill.

Carroll County Mills Legh- to Z

LEGH FURNACE (11)

In 1761, Michael and Benedict Swope of York County, Pa., began acquiring land on Copsps and Meadow Branches. Michael Swope patented York Company's Defense, some 1075 acres, in 1761 (Patents BC & GS 19:391, MSA). Benedict or Benjamin Swope was called "Ben: Swope of York furnace County and Province afsd Iron Munger" in the assignment of the tract Beauty Spott from Nicholas White, June 17, 1762 (Patents BC & GS 19:294, MSA).

Benedict Swope was called "Ironmaster" in a deed of 1756 (Frederick County deeds, J:1085) and the same year, he served on a committee of the Dutch Church (Frederick County deeds, K:58). Alexander's *Report on Iron*, p. 173, listed a York Furnace owned by Mr. Swope, citing the *Md. Gazette* of February 4, 1765, a day the *Gazette* was not published, and he was unable to give the location of the works.

In testimony given by John Beale Bordley in 1793, he recalled that Benedict Swope, Ironmaster, and William Buchanan, had been in partnership in an ironworks somewhere far from Annapolis in 1763 (Chancery Records, B54:56, MSA).

Swope conveyed properties to William Buchanan, Merchant, in 1765 (Frederick County deeds, J:1085), and in 1769, Swope, now identified as a Gentleman, sold a large acreage to William Buchanan, Ironmaster, for £ 1400 (Frederick County deeds, M:322). In 1768, Michael Swope, Shopkeeper of York, Pa., sold to Ironmaster Buchanan 4199 acres, including the tract "York Company's Defense" (Frederick County deeds, M:326). Benedict Swope's address was given as Germantown in Baltimore County in a deed made in 1768 (Frederick County deeds, L:544).

Buchanan assigned these properties to Legh Master, who had been described in some histories as the builder of the furnace known as Legh Furnace. Scharf stated that Master operated the works from 1765-1767, but the ore petered out. However, Master signed his address as "Legh Furnace in Frederick County" in 1780 (Frederick County deeds, WH 2:866), and the 1794-1795 Dennis Griffith map showed the Legh Furnace on the north side of Little Pipe Creek downstream of Welles Mill. Alexander's report of 1840 stated that the furnace only made two or three blasts, p. 78. Alexander identified the Legh site as the Van Bibber farm, which was Thomas Van Bibber's when Scharf wrote in 1882, HWM, p. 925. This location SW of Westminster had also been called Avondale or Furnace Hills.

Legh Master was from New Hall in Lancashire and he came to own 5000 acres in Wakefield Valley and is said to have accidentally imported the daisy into America in a lot of clover seed. There is also the legend that he killed his slave Sam and cremated him in the furnace, HWM, p. 925.

As a British subject, Master experienced a number of difficulties during the Revolution. He died in 1796 at age 79 and was buried in the Episcopal Cemetery at Westminster. His heirs were sued by his former associate Buchanan in 1798, and the lands, including York Company's Defense, were seized under writ of *fieri facias* and put up at the public sale at his late dwelling, February 24, 1798.

James Smith "living at Legh Furnace" advertised for a run-away slave, born in Africa but speaking pretty good English; described as a boy, Frank had on an iron collar and had been in the Baltimore jail recently, *Md. Journal*, October 28, 1777.

Leigh H. Master and James Winchester advertised the property in the *Federal Gazette*, March 2, 1798, saying, "It was formerly occupied by iron works which have long since gone to decay, and the part of the land cut down for coaling is now covered with the increasing quantity of very fine timber."

The unspecified Master assets were advertised by Sheriff Ritchie in *Bartgis Federal Gazette*, September 14. The 1798 Frederick County tax list did not mention the furnace. The tracts Arnolds Choice and York Company's Defense passed to Isaac Van Bibber in 1801, along with a mill (for which, see Masters Mill). Washington Van Bibber advertised the property in the *Federal Gazette*, February 12, 1806, offering the "Farm where I now reside, upon Little Pipe Creek . . . Legh Furnace Farm . . . 750 acres . . . Brick House, 48 feet by 20 feet, a brick back building of the same dimensions . . . a grist and saw mill . . . 30 to 50 barrels of four in 24 hours."

Philip T. Tyson, in *Second Report of the State Agricultural Chemist* (Annapolis, 1862), reported on the ruins of the iron furnace about 2.5 miles SW of Westminster on the Van Bibber property.

Singewald in 1911 reported a portion of the old stack surviving, the part immediately above the cinder notch and below the boshes, 100 yd west of Avondale Ore Bank, RIOM, p. 148, 216; that ore bank had been operated during the 19th century to supply Ashland Furnace in Baltimore County. However, the ruin has been obliterated by building an improved road, Md. 31, parallel to the original route. The Master-Van Bibber house, a brick structure of L-shaped footprint, stood in 1973. Also mentioned in Swank, *Iron in All Ages*, p. 253; RIOM, p. 173.

Bruce Johnson reported at a MHT meeting in 1991 that archaeologists investigating a Revolutionary era Steward Shipyard (MHT Archaeology Site 18AA817) near Galesville in Anne Arundel County had found an iron bar marked "Legh." This bar from West River bore an illegible date in the 1760s. A sketch of the bar was published under "Artifacts" by William R. Lynch, Amos Davidson, and Louise

Davidson, *Maryland Archaeology*, 30 (March 1994): 32-34. See also, Brice F. Thompson, "Pig Iron," *Maryland Archaeology*, 40 (September 2004): 31-34.

The late William R. Lynch of Bethlehem Steel Company discovered an article in the *Sunday Sun*, May 16, 1937, showing a double lime kiln in Carroll County but captioned as a photograph of Avondale Furnace. The kiln was still standing as a substantial ruin in the 1960s when the furnace itself was a small, low ruin. The Avondale Mansion bears MHT Site No. CARR-800. The mansion location is 19-B-7 in the ADC Street Atlas. The State Terrestrial Archaeologist's Office assigned Site No. 18CR24 to the "Avondale Iron Furnace Site" on the New Windsor quadrangle.

One of the family members continued in iron making in England, the Rev. Legh Hoskins Master who owned Codnor Park where there was an iron enterprise in Nottinghamshire in 1796, for which see, P. J. Rider, "Plate Rails at Codnor Park," *Industrial Archaeology*, February 1973, p. 77.



R. F. Warner Mill at Lineboro, photo by author.

LEISTER SAWMILL (3)

Edward Leister was listed as owner of a sawmill (water powered) near Union Mills in the 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 535.

LEISTER MILL (8)

J. H. Leister was listed as miller at Snydersburg in the 1902-1903 and 1906-1897 Polk Directory.

LIBERTY DAM SAWMILL (5)

The city of Baltimore maintained a sawmill to thin out the loblolly pines at Liberty Reservoir and to supply timber to city construction sites; the works was managed by Louis G. Ningard, supt. of municipal watersheds per an editorial in the *Sun*, November 1, 1973.

LINEBORO (6)

A modern commercial feed mill was operating on the Western Maryland Railroad at Lineboro, owned by R. F. Warner, supplying Master Mix Feeds at 63 Main Street [1976]. The company was still in business offering Wayne Feeds in June 1988. An old stone house was used as a store. The same company was still in business selling seeds, grain, and hydrated lime, still using the historic stone house (the Warner-Sheck Store & Station, CARR-1032), September 27, 2006. However, the frame feed mill photographed by Ken Short in 1985 is extinct or remodeled beyond recognition (CARR-1031). Joe Getty's history reported that Ephraim Warner started the mill in 1885. From 1900 to 1931, it was run by Valentine Wentz, Harry S., and Charles Stick. The mill formerly conducted by Charles F. Stick was advertised in the *Westminster Times*, January 2, 1951. Ray and Maurice Warner were operators from 1931 to about 1959. William and Gary Warner had been operators from 1959 to 1983 when the MHT report was written.

Mill Street in Lineboro leads via a dirt road to the Boughman Mill ruin—which is easier to reach (only 1000 ft) from Carroll Warehime Road near the Mason Dixon line. Lineboro is now a National Register Historic District, very typical of Maryland-Pennsylvania-German architecture (entered on the NR November 15, 1996).

LINNS MILL (1)

The atlas of 1877 showed Linns Mill on the Monocacy and Aloways Creek NW of Taneytown, a grist and saw mill of William A. Linn. The 199-1959 topographic map showed Starners Dam near that site. Location was 1-D-8 in the ADC Street Map atlas. [Same as Shelldrake ?]

LINWOOD MILL (2)



Linwood Feed Mill, photo by author.

The modern commercial feed mill of Linwood Feed and Farm Supply, Inc., was on Mill Road below Md. 75 and was served by the Western Maryland Railroad, later by the Maryland Midland Railroad. The mill and 3.3 acres were offered in an illustrated real estate notice, *Sun*, November 5, 1986. The *Sun*, December 22, 1996, reported on the village as a place to live and noted that Donald Frye and Brad Bowman were running the Linwood Trading Company, one of the last mills in the county. There was public interest in preserving this tall, clapboarded, functional style mill, and Bruce Selyem founded the Country Grain Elevator Historical Society and hoped to raise funds to turn the mill over to the Carroll County Farm Museum, *Sun*, August 20, 2001. That article by Melody Holmes, entitled, "Lack of money Sidetracks Plans," recounted that the mill was built by Josiah Engar in 1866 to take advantage of the new railroad. Engar built a house, store, and grain elevator, which "is believed to be the second oldest in the United States." The elevator made it possible to market Carroll County grain without a two-day trip to Baltimore. Owners of the mill, Stephen and Beverly Kerkam dated the elevator at 1882. Mr. Selyem stated, "Wood grain elevators are part of our American agricultural heritage, and they are unique only to North America. They will never be built again." The U. S. once had 27,000 wood grain elevators and less than half that number survived in 2001; only 700 to 800 of Canada's 6,000 elevators survived. The Kerkams acquired the property in April 2000 but found they could not compete with more modern distribution systems. The elevator was still standing in October 2006 although other rail-side commercial buildings like the freight shed were rapidly deteriorating. The mill still carried signs for Wayne Feeds, Natura Feeds, Safemark, and a pet food marketed as "Dads Since 1933." The Linwood Historic District bears MHT No. CARR-158. The Linwood Grain Elevator is MHT Site No. CARR-863. Location is 17-E-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

LITTLE MILL (3)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed James Little with \$10,000 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 60 bu/diem maximum. A 14-foot fall on Big Pipe Creek drove two 21-inch turbines at 80 rpm to develop 40 hp. Annual output was 300 bbl flour, 10 bbl rye, 100 tons meal, 162 tons feed, and 500 lb buckwheat (\$10,000).

The sawmill represented \$500 capital investment and had 2 employees and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 10 hp undershot wheel 4 ft broad ran at 5 rpm to cut 20,000 ft lumber and 10,000 laths (\$575).

LITTLE SAWMILL(7)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed James J. Little with \$1500 capital investment in a sawmill with 3 employees and 1 circular saw. An 18-foot fall on Beaver Run drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 60 rpm. Annual output was 150,000 ft (\$1500).

LONDES MILL (2)

Londes Mill was apparently a clerical error for Landis. See Englar Mill.

LOVELL STILL ()

David Loveall had a log still house, 16 x 16 ft, in Pipe Creek Hundred on the 1798 Baltimore County Federal Direct Tax List.

LUCABAUGH MILL (7) LUCABUAGH MILL ROAD

See Everly Mill.

LUDWICKS NEW MILL (PA.)

Ludwicks New Mill was the name of a tract near the present Conewago Chapel, beginning at the east side of Conewago Creek near the wagon road from Conewago to the Monocacy. It was patented to Ludwick Shriver, November 17, 1735, through the Maryland Land Office. *News Letter* of HSCC, June 1, 1953.

LUTTGERDINGS MILL (4)

See Allens Mil in Baltimore County chapter.

LYNNS MILL (2)

Lynns Mill is a misnomer because Lynn, who was murdered there, was a tenant operator. See Fuss Mill.

McCOMAS MILL (4)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed George A. McComas with \$1000 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 1 run of stones, and 30 bu/diem maximum. A 24-foot fall on a branch of Patapsco drove two overshot wheels 3.5 ft broad at 20 rpm to develop 16 hp. Annual output was 220 bbl flour, 6 bbl rye, 10 tons each meal and feed, and 15 tons buckwheat (\$2600).

McCUME SAWMILL ()

The 1798 tax list of Taneytown and Piney Creek Hundred listed Samuel McCume with Carrollton, having “built a sawmill” that raised the tax base by £ 50.

McGINNIS MILL (10)

Per local tradition, John Diffendall built a slab grist and saw mill on the right bank of Little Pipe Creek, 500 yards west of the existing McGinnis Mill. In 1799, he built the large stone mill which passed to his son Samuel Diffendall. Joyce P. Davis of Pelham Manor, N. Y., wrote that she had a copy of John Diffendall’s will wherein he described his property as a gristmill, “Which I estimate at a value of six thousand pounds current money.” The will was dated March 1805. Diffendall died in 1811. A newspaper article of ca. 1895, “History of York Road,” gave the builder of the mill as Samuel, which is contradicted by both *History of Washington County*, p. 1205, and by the 1798 Frederick County tax list. Joyce P. Davis inquired about the family, saying John Diffendall was born 1748 in Germany or Holland, and migrated to Frederick County; his wife was Elizabeth, family name unknown, *Maryland Magazine of Genealogy*, 3 (Spring 1980): 48.

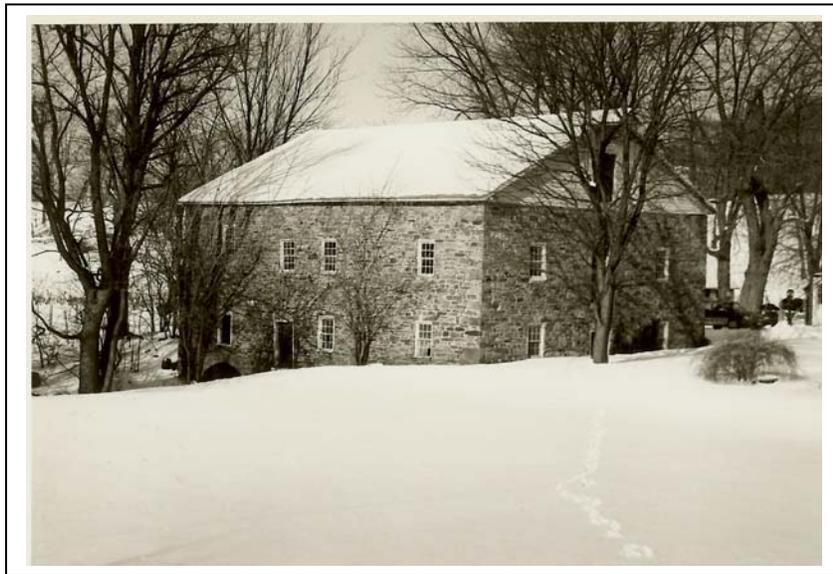
The 1798 tax list of Pipe Creek and Westminster Hundreds of Frederick County listed John Devendall [sic] with part of Addition to Clarks Discovery and “stone mill house raised to square partly covered,” which added £ 100 to his tax base. The terminology meant that the building walls were up and roofing was in progress. The late John Deffendeel [sic] mill near Little Pipe bridge on the Taneytown-Frederick Road had been advertised in the *Frederick-Town Herald*, June 13, 1812.

The mill dam of Mr. Diffendall and Mr. Carmack were described as injured in a flood report from the Westminster *Carrolltonian*, quoted in the *Baltimore American*, January 16, 1846. The mill was mentioned as a starting point for the boundaries of Frederick County Election District 17, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1854, Chapter 143. The S. Diffendall Mill appeared on the 1860 Bond map of Frederick County. Diffendall had died in 1855, leaving the mill to his grandsons, all McGinnis’s. The 1862 Martenet county map showed Samuel McGinnis. The Sales Real Estate ledger, JMP 2:110 in the Register of Wills Office showed that Samuel Diffendall’s property had been advertised in the *Carroll County Democrat* before an auction held on September 25, 1862. The buyer was John P. Boyle, who acquired all the mill property, 225 acres, for \$7500. However, John B. Boyle and wife sold to Samuel T., John L., and Francis A. McGinnis (Carroll County deeds, JBB 39:492). Boyle was holding the property until the brothers attained their majority. The 1877 atlas showed the works as that of W. L. McGinnis & Brother, SW of Bruceville.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed William McGinnis custom mill with \$6800 capital investment, 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 200 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 7-foot fall on Little Pipe Creek drove a 13 hp, 3-foot turbine at 88 rpm. Annual output was 400 bbl flour, 1.5 tons meal, 2 tons buckwheat, 78.5 tons feed, and 0.5 ton hominy (\$4325).

In the summer of 1880, William L. McGinnis advertised the mill for sale, “A two-run custom and merchant mill, and a good saw mill, remodeled a few years ago. Mill is three stories high and of stone. Large brick house and back building, bark [sic] barn, wagon shed, and all out buildings, with 76 acres of good land. The mill is run with a 36-inch Turbine Water Wheel, on a good stream of water, one fourth of a miles from the junction of the Western Maryland and Frederick and Pennsylvania lines of railroad and 45 miles from Baltimore. Terms easy,” *American Miller*, 8 (August 1, 1880): 312.

“*Carroll County Affairs*. . . . Geo. F. Steinbrenner, of Baltimore, has purchased thee mill of Wm. L. McGinnis, in Middleburg District. Price, \$10,000,” *Sun*, July 2, 1881. The *American Miller*, 9 (August 1, 1881): 327, reported, “Mr. William



McGinnis Mill, photo by author.

McGinnis of Taneytown, Carroll Co., Md., has sold his mill at the York Road Station, Md., to Mr. Stinebrenner [sic] of Baltimore for \$10,000. This mill was

recently advertised for sale in a recent number of the *American Miller*. Mr. Stinebrenner has taken possession, and intends to improve the mill by adding millstones, purifier, and water wheel. Mr. McGinnis intends to take a trip through the western country. He writes us that if he can find a mill close to a live town he would like to purchase.” Mr. Steinbrenner was obviously going to adopt the “New Process,” being a year or so early for the roller mill revolution.

Steinbrenner sold to Dennison reside in 1885. Reeside sold to Dr. M. Hammond, who was listed as miller at York Road on the Western Maryland Railroad in the 1887 State business directory. Dr. Hammond mortgaged the mill to Eliza M.

Simmons in 1896 (Carroll County Mortgages, BFC 39:45) and then defaulted in 1898.

The mill was advertised in the *Democratic Advocate*, October 22, 1898, formerly known as “Hammonds Mill.” The mill race had a uniform width of 23 feet from mill to dam. Milton Hammond was lately deceased. The large stone gristmill was “recently partially destroyed by fire The mill has been run successfully for many years past and has a never failing supply of water” (Equity Cause No. 3680).

Mrs. Simmons sold the mill and Mill Race Tract to James A. Schildt in 1900. Schildt’s widow, Mrs. Ida I. Landis, sold the mill in 1914 to Augustine Blume, whose heirs in 1930 conveyed to Benjamin L. Blessing (Carroll county deeds, EEM JR. 154:412). Present owner is Frank Blessing [1976]. The 2-story stone mill survived on the west side of present Md. 194, north bank of creek.

The mill was shown in the background of a photograph of the three-arch Keymar Bridge taken by E. H. Pickering, working for the HABS program in the 1930s (photographs stored at Library of Congress), also published in 1984 *Carroll County Heritage Calendar*, August. Location was 16-D-13 in ADC Street Atlas 9-D-13 on bottom inset map).

McFADDEN MILL (2)

Same as TrevanionMill.

McGINNIS DISTILLERY (4)

The McGinnis & Company distillery was listed in the 1903 Polk directory at Carrollton. The 1910 Sanborn insurance atlas, Sheet 11, showed A. S. McGinnis & Company Registered Distillery No. 28, District of Maryland. Jay A. Graybeal in “McGinnis Distillery Robbed,” quoted a story from the *Democratic Advocate*, January 8, 1926, about the 71 barrels of whiskey stolen from the McGinnis Distillery near Carrollton which was owned by the Industrial Grain and Products Corporation, reprinted in *Carroll County Times*, March 8, 15, 1998.

McKELLIP TANYARD (1)

James McKellip’s tanyard was on the road from Taneytown to Littlestown, 1 mile out of town, “History of Taneytown,” *Carroll Record*, December 1, 1894. Estimated location at 2-B-13 in ADC Street Atlas.

McKINSTRY MILL (11)

The Pusey Mill was built by George Pusey in 1767 on the east bank of Sams Creek, 3 miles above Little Pipe Creek and appeared on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 map and Charles Varlé’s 1808 map. George Pusey deeded a mill to Jacob Shill, and in

1814, Stoner and Pusey made a confirmatory deed to Evan and Joseph McKinstry, mentioning pipes leading out of the forebay for watering livestock, Frederick County deeds, WR 47:216.



Evan L. Crawford advertised the services of his stallion *York Black* which would stand at “M’Kinstry’s Mill, (the late property of Jacob Stoner),” *Engine of Liberty & Uniontown Advertiser*, April 20, 1815.

The 1820 census of manufactures listed Evan McKinstry with 2 hands, \$2000 capital investment, 3 pair stones, annual consumption of 16,000 bu wheat, rye, buckwheat, and corn; annual output of \$15,000 in bead flour. The McKinstrys Mills post office was established in 1828; Samuel McKinstry became postmaster in October 1837 (under President Van Buren) and served until May 1883 (under Chester A. Arthur), surviving 13 presidents and three political parties.

The 1850 census of manufactures showed Samuel McKinstry with \$5000 capital investment, 2 employees, 4 pair of stones, and annual output of 2000 bbl flour (\$10,000) and other goods (\$1200). Mordecai McKinstry took over in 1862 and in 1875 rented the mill to William Zumburum. M. McKinstry was listed in the 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* with a CCC rating, which was good for a small business.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed William H. Zumburum with \$8000 capital investment in a mill with 5 run of stones, a 200 bu elevator, 3 employees, 5 run of stones, and 250 bu/diem maximum, and over 50% custom business. A 9-foot fall on Sams Creek drove three 2-foot turbines at 15 rpm to develop 30 hp. Annual output was 3000 bbl flour, 216 tons meal, and 119 tons feed (\$22,050).

The *Manufacturers Record*. 19 (March 14, 1891), reported, “M. C. McKinstry of Union Bridge . . . remodeling his Westminster grist mill to a roller flour mill.” The *American Miller* 19 (July 1, 1891): 489, reported that Burnham Brothers of York, Pa., had shipped 21-inch and 16-1/2 inch Vertical Outercased Turbines to M. C. McKinstry, Linwood, Md.

Willis Zumbrum, a brother, rented the mill in 1891 and purchased it in 1915 from the McKinstry. The 1910 Assessment books showed Willis R. Zumbrum with a corn sheller and cob mill, plus stock in trade in mill (\$819); the 1916 list showed him with mill and machinery worth \$1800.

Willis Zumbrum died in 1933 and was succeeded by son Thomas. The family ground coffee, roasted peanuts, and ground oatmeal, using "French mill stones of volcanic rock," MPHS, p. 154ff [all millstones everywhere are of volcanic rock]. The mill closed in 1950 at the death of Thomas Zumbrum, although the Misses Zumbrum continued to roast peanuts. See, "Mill Recalls Days Long Past," Sun, August 28, 1958. Miss Mildred and Miss Dorothy Zumbrum lived in the brick mansion across the road; it had been built in 1849 and contained mementos of William H. Rinehart, the Carroll County sculptor, a relative of the Zumbrums, who had carved the door threshold.

A Mr. McKinstry was surviving in the late 1960s at age 91. The current [1976] mill owner George P. Battley, was then rebuilding the mill single-handed with timbers from the burned Nicodemus Mill down Sams Creek Road. He hoped to grind flour upstairs and cornmeal on the first floor. The mill was equipped with turbines. Construction is of frame, clapboard painted grey. The Battley deed was recorded in Carroll County deeds, 383:483. The mill was not actually restored to operation. A color photograph appeared in *Maryland Magazine*, Spring 1972, p. 24.

See also Christopher Gillis, "McKinstry's Mill, Carroll County, Maryland," *Old Mill News*, 21 (Summer 1993)" 10-11.

The Baltimore Museum of Industry in 1985 displayed a metal stencil for painting a label on flour barrels reading, "Westminster Extra, M. C. McKinstry. John C. Rau & Co., Agents, Baltimore." At the annual BALPEX stamp exhibition at Hunt Valley Inn in 2002, the author acquired a mailed envelope with a pen and ink cancellation on an 1851 postage stamp, mailed at McKinstry's Mills, the inscription probably written by Samuel McKinstry himself as postmaster. Mill location is 17-C-12 in the ADC Street Atlas. This historic resource bears MHT Site No. CARR-74. The McKinstry Mill Historic District is No. CARR-1486. In 2006, this property on Tax Map 49 Parcel 43 was still in Mr. Battley's name.

MACKLEY MILL (7)

Emanuel Mackley was shown in the 1877 atlas with a gristmill 1.25 miles SW of Westminster.

MAHRING AND HINER MILL (1)

See Otterdale Mill.

MAJORS MILL ()

The 1798 Frederick County tax list of Pipe Creek and Westminster Hundreds listed Greenbury Majors with part of Ligonier and Browns Vexation, “sawmill, gristmill, and frame house to mill—previously assigned to John Majors,” adding £ 75 to his tax base.

MALKO MILLING COMPANY (8)

See Hampstead Milling Company.

MALLALIEU CIDER MILL (4)

The cider mill and press of William and Robert Mallalieu were to be auctioned at Ivy Factory, *American*, April 20, 1843. See also the Mallalieu interest in Ivy Factory s. v., Griffee Mill.

MANCHAS SAWMILL (6)

Mancha sawmill was at 309 South Main Street in Manchester, sawing and rough lumber, DMM, 1967.

MANKEE MILL (2)

The 1877 atlas showed the sawmill of Dr. E. O. Manakee SW of Uniontown on the present Hoff Road. Location was 17-D-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

MANALOU PAPER MILLS (4)

Clerical error for Malalieu. See Griffee Mill.

MANNS CIDER MILL (7)

Roger Mann’s cider mill on Old Baltimore Road SE of Westminster was founded by others in 1924. Peak production was 5000 gallons/season, consuming 4800 bu of apples. A 2000-pound hydraulic press was used with a 500-gallon storage tank, “Cider Mill Lures Customers From Far Places,” Thomas Halser, *Evening Sun*, October 6, 1969.

MANS SAWMILL (3)

The Jacob Mans sawmill was listed at Silver Run in the 1867 *Hawes Business Directory*, p. 535.

MAPLE GROVE MILLS (6)

Maple Grove Mills was a village 1.75 miles north of Greenwood on the Western Maryland Railroad, SE of Manchester. Location was 14-G-4 in the ADC Street Atlas, the same place shown as Grosse Sawmill in 1862 and Grosse Mill in 1877.

MAPLE GROVE MILLS (11)

This mill in New Windsor East District was conveyed in 1958 by Frank Talmadge Hoover to Maple Grove Mills in District 11 (Carroll County deeds, EAS 293:528). This property had previously passed to Hoover from Little (Carroll County deeds, 207:510).

MARKERS MILL (3)

See Pipe Creek Flour Mill.

MARSHALL MILL (8)

The G. Marshall gristmill was shown on Georges Run on the 1862 Martenet county map. Location was 15-B-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

MARTZ MILL (7)

John H. Martz came from Württemberg via Lancaster County and engaged in milling near Westminster ca. 1770, *History of Frederick County*, p. 1591. He relocated in the Middletown Valley.

MARYLAND CARROLL COUNTY COPPER COMPANY (4)

Physical Features of Carroll County, p. 159, stated that E. Remington and the Patapsco Mining Company opened the first shaft in 1849 and later reorganized as Patapsco Copper and Cobalt Mining Co. The property was advertised with an iron ore bed, water power, mansion, barns, etc., *American*, February 3, 1848. The furnaces were never used and operations ended 1865. The copper company used "The Elms" mansion as its office. Edward Remington advertised for a furnace man at the Cobalt Furnace, Finksburg, *Sun*, October 14, 1853.

Johnny Johnsson's 1998 article reported that Cornish miners developed underground shafts on both sides of the present Md. 140, one was the Orchard Mine, the other the Wildesen Mine. The Orchard Mine burrowed under the original route of the Westminster Turnpike. There was a water wheel along the river that powered a pump to drain the mine. Various traces of the adits and buildings were discernible at the time of writing the article, although Johnsson found that the mine tailings reported by Heyl and Pearre had been covered by a new house.

See also, Johnny Johnsson, "The History of the Patapsco Copper Mines: Maryland and the Discovery of Carrolite," *Matrix*, 5 (Summer 1998): 43-45 [including maps of sites and 1860 plat of the Elms property].

The Maryland Carroll County Copper Co. was chartered in 1860, Chapter. The buildings of Md. Copper Company were shown at Finksburg on both sides of the turnpike with William Crichton shown as president on the 1862 Martenet county map. The *Carroll County Democrat*, May 15, 1862, reported it had received a pamphlet from the Maryland Copper Company of Carroll and Baltimore Counties; the author was E. G. Perine of Baltimore and was apparently a prospectus to sell 150,000 shares; Perine claimed that the works "was "in process of becoming one of the best paying mines in the State." A real estate advertisement in the *American*, March 18, 1865, offered the Elms Farm at auction, "belonging to Maryland Copper Company . . . mansion recently papered and painted . . . apply to Mr. Winchester on the premises." The 1877 atlas showed a Copper and Iron Mine, H. McCormick & Company. The mine was reopened in 1880 and worked briefly for magnetite. Nancy Warner et al. in *Carroll County, Maryland* (Westminster, 1976), pp. 48-49, noted that the cobalt mining was unprofitable and the mines were closed in 1858. The copper-bearing cobalt sulfide first extracted from the Patapsco Mines was named Carrolite. Location was 26-D-7 for the mines and 26-E-7 for the adit in the ADC Street Atlas. The MHT Library has a copy of the 1862 prospectus.

MARYLAND SILICATE MILLS COMPANY ()

The MGS. Volume V (1928), p. 10, reported this mill at Finksburg that was sold in 1910 and subsequently dismantled. "E. S. Bastin reports that the quartz was crushed in a jaw crusher and then between crushing rolls in a centrifugal crusher. It was further ground in continuous feed tube mills and graded to various finenesses by air separators. The flint for this mill was obtained chiefly from the Brauning quarries located 5 miles to the south."

MARYLAND SOAPSTONE CO. ()

The *American Miller*, 19 (November 1, 1891): 777, reported that the Case Company had received an order for flour dressers to be placed in the works of the Maryland Soapstone Co., Marriottsville, Md."

MASEMORE MILL (6)

The Yeoder Masomer (Masemore) mill in 1851 became the Sheffer Mill, q. v.

MASTER MILL (11)

L. H. Master, owner of Legh Furnace, advertised a grist and saw mill adjoining Westminster-Town and about 30 miles from Baltimore, *Federal Gazette*, July 5, 1797. The mill had been built by his father, Leigh Master, the ironmaster of the

1760s. An old grist and saw mill last assigned to Legh Master was charged to James Clark on the 1798 Frederick County tax list of Pipe Creek and Westminster Hundreds, along with parts of Indian War, Jacks Purchase, Cobbs Choice, Bond Meadows, Browns Plague, some 2123 acres of total value of £ 1824.

The mill was purchased from the Master estate by Isaac Van Bibber in 1801 and passed to Washington Van Bibber, who offered it for sale in the *Federal Gazette*, April 14, 1806. Annual output was 30 to 50 bbl/24-hour day. Van Bibber also advertised for a miller for his mill on Little Pipe Creek, *Ibid.*, February 28, 1809.

Peter Feagan, Trustee, advertised the unexpired term of a mill in Frederick County that was leased to the late Richard Falls by Isaac Van Bibber, a mill on Little Pipe Creek with 2 pair of stones and a sawmill, *American*, June 1, 1824. Washington Van Bibber acquired little from his father's will in 1828. The mill passed to George L. Van Bibber in 1848. Trustees William P. Maulsby and W. C. Van Bibber advertised George L. Van Bibber's grist and saw mill on Little Pipe Creeks, 2-1/2 miles from Westminster, lately repaired, *American*, March 17, 1851. That year, Thomas B. Dorsey became owner (Carroll County deeds JBB 13:93). The 1862 Martenet county map showed Moul's Gristmill. Location was 10-A-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

MATTHEWS MILL (4)

See Koons Mill.

MATTHEWS SAWMILL (8)

The George Matthews sawmill was shown on Aspen Run at present Wesley Road on the 1862 Martenet map. The same as Koons Mill of 1877 atlas. Located at 21-C-10 in the ADC Street Atlas.

MAUROIS MILL (-)

See Sams Creek Mill [which is in Frederick County].

MAUS MILL (3)

See Pipe Creek Mill.

MAUS MILL ()

The J. Maus chopping mill was shown on Silver Run just east of Littlestown Pike in the 1877 atlas. A mill symbol had appeared here on the 1808 Charles Varlé map. Denwood N. Kelly reported a note in the MHS currency collection dated "Maus Mill, Carroll County, July 26, 1841" The *American Sentinel*, May 4, 1860, reported that Mr. Jacob Maus of Myers District "was superintending repairs about his

gristmill when part of the wall fell upon him and crushed him to death instantly. He was about 70 years of age.” The issue of May 11 added that the store of Richard R. Foutz was attached to the mill. The contractor had warned Mr. Maus of the danger. See also “Mill Ruin.”

MEADOW VIEW ROLLER MILLS (4)

Trade name used at Stocksdale Mil.

MEARING/MEHRING MILL ()

The *Sun*, January 16, 1846, reported that the dam of George Mearing on Big Pipe Creek was injured in a flood. The *American*, same date, mentioned both David Buffington’s dam on Big Pipe Creek and George Mearing’s dam being swept away.

MEHRING PHOSPHATE MFY. (10)

F. Mehring of York Road Post Office [Keymar] owned the Mehring Phosphate Manufactory on the north side of Big Pipe Creek as shown in the 1877 atlas, operating in the former Bruceville Mill.

MELVILLE MILLS (9)

See David Roop Mill.

MERINO FACTORY (11)

This woolen works on Little Pipe Creek was founded by Silas Hibberd and was probably the fulling mill shown NE of New Windsor on the 1808 Charles Varlé map. Silas Hibberd advertised in the *Frederick Town Herald*, June 29, 1811, that he had erected the Merino Factory with machinery for working wool, picking, rolling, carding, mixing, and spinning, on Little Pipe Creek. In 1817, Silas Hibberd sold it to the foreman, Joshua Metcalfe, June 22, 1822. Hibberd also owned a mill previously known as Haines Mill, q. v.

John H. Hibberd advertised in the *American Sentinel*, November 9, 1855, that he had completed his new factory and had all new machinery and wished to buy 2000 pounds of wool at Merino Factory. The Joseph E. Hibberd and Bro. Woolen Mill was listed at New Windsor in 1861, Bishop, HAM, 3:556. The 1877 atlas showed J. H. Hibberd saw and woolen mill on Little Pipe Creek NW of New Windsor. Location was 17-J-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

MERRYMAN MILL ()

A grist and saw mill near Hampstead mortgaged by Mortico Merryman in Carroll County mortgages, WW 5:441, was advertised in the Baltimore *American*,

December 1, 1842. The land overlapped into Baltimore County and the tract names were Petersburg, Coal Pit, Petersburg Resurveyed, Gists Meadows, Chestnut Hill, and Timber Ridge, all contiguous.

MESSINGS MILL (2)

This mill was mentioned in the election district boundaries, HWM, p. 851. It was called Messenger's Mill in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1837, Chapter 335, where it was said to be on a road authorized from Frizzelburg [sic] to Stone Road. Possibly the same as Pleasant Valley Mill.

METCALFE MILL (7)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Edgar Metcalfe with \$5000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 4 pair of burrs, and \$800 annual output in flour.

METCALFE MILL (7)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Metcalfe with \$2000 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 pair of burrs, and \$600 annual output in custom work.

MEYER STEAM FLOUR MILL (W)

See Westminster Flouring Mill.

MILL HOVER (6)

Mill Hover was a tract patented in 1756 by Christopher Kitshear, 190 acres (Patents, BC & GS No. 5:190, MSA). In 1810, following a suit against the assets, Dennis Davis was appointed trustee to sell Mill Hover, Foremans Run, and Georges Right, the estate of the late Henry Gettier (or Kettier) and after advertising in the *Baltimore Evening Post*, sold the tracts on March 15, 1811, to Peter and Jacob Kittier (Chancery Papers No. 2138, MSA, and Chancery Records, B78:194, MSA). The patent of this property described Christopher Kitshear as "being a German Protestant and married man." The tract began at a point "by the Wagon Road on the west side of a Branch descending into Gunpowder Falls." It was possibly near the present Melrose on Md. 30. Davis' advertisement described the place as 33 miles from the city adjoining the lands of Mr. Morters on the Baltimore and Reisterstown turnpike road in the Dughill vicinity, a range of hills up-road from Manchester. The 1823 Assessor's Field Book of Old Baltimore County Election District 3 showed Jacob Gettier of Henry with part of Mill Hover and also Everybody's Land. None of the clues prove the existence of a mill.

MILL LOTT (3)

Jacob Bankert (Banker) patented Mill Lott, 10 acres, in 1758 (Patents BC & GS No. 9:434, MSA). See Bankers Mill.

MILL PLACE ()

The Mill Place was a 37-acre tract patented by Samuel Owings in 1764 (Patents BC & GS No. 27:482, MSA). It was mentioned in his will signed November 16, 1772. The tract began near the confluence of Morgans Run and Hawkins Branch. In the 1798 tax list of Baltimore County Delaware Upper Hundred it was charged to Joshua Smith.

MILL RUIN (3)

A ruined mill foundation was on the north side of Stone Road just north of the bridge over Big Pipe Creek and only about 1000 feet east of Pipe Creek Flour Mill. The millrace led from this mill to the newer Pipe Creek Flour Mill and was still full of water on November 15, 1969. It was part of the Pipe Creek Mill property. Located at approximately 11-A-1 in the ADC Street Atlas. The ruin and the race were not to be found in September 2006.

MILLENDER MILL ()

The *American Miller*, 27 March 1, 1899): 244, reported, “D. H Millender completed the erection of a 60-barreel roller process flour mill at Hampstead, Md.” Dr. Tracey’s papers, ca. 1960, contained the note, “MILLENDER’S MILL. D. H. Millender bought a tract of land situated beside the Western Maryland Railroad tracks in 1895. In the spring of 1898, he began to build a flour mill on this site. The first mill building was 20 x 40 feet with a basement and three stories above ground. Several years later, an addition was built. This houses the boiler and the steam engine by which the mill was powered. Soft coal was burned for fuel. This mill contained four double 6” by 18” roller mills, one plane sifter, one plane sifter scalper, one Monarch middlings purifier, one Wilson dust collector, two Bannard centrifugal reels, two feed dusters, one hopper scale, box type, and one flour packer. Besides grinding flour, Millenders Mill had a stone burr on which was made corn meal and buckwheat flour. A steel burr was used for livestock feed.”

“Mr. D. S. Millender operated and ran the mill until his death in 921. His widow operated it until it was sold in 1932 to the Key Grain and Feed Company. It was still later sold to the Frush Grain Company. A report of the wages paid was also given. Laborers who dug the foundation were paid 75c per day. Sawmill men received \$1 to \$1,25 stonemasons \$1 carpenters \$1.25; millwrights \$2.75 plus board. Two meals provided free by the owner. Mr. Irvin Millender gave this information to Miss Edith Rill.”

Polk’s 1906-1907 directory listed Howard Millender with a saw and flour mill.

MILLER MILL (2)

D. Miller gristmill was shown on Meadow Branch on the 1862 Martenet map. See Zimmerman Mill.

MILLER MILL (6)

See Tracey Mill for Jacob Miller mill of 1862.

MILLER COTTON MILL (5)

Same as Oakland, called W. Miller Cotton Factory on the 1862 Martenet county map.

MILLER FULLING MILL (7)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed David Miller, fuller, with \$2000 capital investment, 3 employees, 156 spindles, and annual output of \$2000 in woolen goods made from 2000 lb wool costing \$3500.

MILLERS GAIN ()

A tract called “The Miller’s Gain” was surveyed under a common warrant for John Gill on June 15, 1749, “Beginning at a point on the south side of a hill on the north side of the Western forks of Patpsco falls,” 9.5 acres (Patents HY & GS 1:536, MSA).

MILLER SAWMILL (6)

Samuel Miller’s sawmill was shown on the Gunpowder on the 1862 Martenet county map. This was downstream of the present Schalk Road No. 1. The 1877 atlas showed this as the B. Bowser Mill. Location was grid 7-C-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

MILLERS MILL (8)

“Michael Millers Mill on the Middle Road” was mentioned in the district boundaries, HWM, p. 891.

MILLS OF 1898 (-)

A number of mills were shown only as symbols on Varlé’s 1808 map and are difficult to match with named mills. They are listed here with their election district numbers:

- (9) Mill on Redhouse Run, now Morgan Branch, near the present Md. 27**

- (3) Mill on Silver Run upstream of Babylon and Arter Mills
- (3) Mill on Silver Run 0.4 mile NE of Md. 140
- (3) Mill on Big Bear Branch SE of Union Mills
- (2) Mill on Meadow Branch NE of Uniontown probably east of Md. 84
- (2) Mill on Wolfpit Branch SE of Unionville
- (11) Mill on Little Pipe Creek NE of New Windsor and upstream of a nameless fulling mill and downstream of the Wakefield Mill site
- (11) Mill on Sams Creek downstream of the crossing of a road leading to Libertytown.

MINERAL HILL MINES (4)

See Deer Park Furnace.

MLW CANNERY ()

Mullinix. Leatherwood & Weller Corporation had a brick mill complex on the north side of the B. & O. Railroad east of Md. 97 in Woodbine. It was later turned into a paper mill. It was intact in 1980 when illustrated in *Frederick News*, March 13, 1980, p. B1. By June, 1980, it had suffered a fire and was in ruins. Some highly polished paper rollers and gear-driven machines were still in place. The chimney was still standing. The ruins were still there in May 1986. The site was mostly extinct by November 2001. See also Woodbine Paper Mill.

MOORE MILL (11)

In 1911, John Peter Moore was owner of the former Jesse Wilson sawmill on Sams Creek upstream of Devilbiss-Boland Mill, *Carroll Record*, January 2, 1931.

MORGAN PAPER MILL (4)

“*Fourth District Item Mr. Dushane, owner of Morgan Paper Mill, gave money to improve the road near Morgan Station,*” *Ellicott City Times*, July 21, 1877, p. 3.

MORELOCK TANNERY (2)

A long advertisement to sell Henry Morelock’s Tannery on a road leading from Roop’s Mill to the Uniontown Pike was placed by J. A. C. Bond, trustee, *Democratic Advocate*, March 2, 1872.

MOUL MILL (7)

See Master Mill.

MOUNT AIRY COAL AND IRON COMPANY (13)

This firm was incorporated March 9, 1854, HWM, p. 895.

MOUNT AIRY MILLING COMPANY (13)

The Mount Airy Milling Co. was a large clapboard mill of four stories and equipped with concrete silos, located on the B. & O. Railroad at Md. 27, a supplier of Purina Feed.

The *American Miller*, 18 (January 1, 1890): 52, reported, "A. O. Young & Co. have purchased machinery for a flour mill at Mount Airy, Md." The *Ellicott City Times*, January 6, 1894, carried an advertisement by the Runkles Mill & Elevator Company, "Mount Airy Steam Roller Mill . . . We have erected without limiting the cost one of the most complete flouring plants in the east." The brand names were: Superlative Patent, Oriole Patent, Best Family, Golden Rod, and Extra.

The Sanborn insurance atlas of April 1899 showed C. A. Runkle & Co. with a flour mill and elevator. Contents listed included: 5 double sets of rolls; 1 corn roll; 1 separator; 1 scourer; 1 centrifugal reel; 2 bran dusters; 1 purifier. The atlas noted that there was no watchman, There was steam heat, lighting by oil lamps. There was a S. F. pump and 40 feet of 1 inch hose. There was a water tank on the second floor of the elevator. Location was shown as Main Street and the railroad next to the passenger station. A photograph appeared in *Carroll County 1837-1910*, p. 37, and the mill had survived the 1903 town fire.



When the author photographed the mill about 1965, it was supplying Purina Feed. The mill burned with a loss of 4500 bu grain and thousands of baby chicks with damage estimated at \$150,000, May 2, 1969. Only the elevator bins survived in 1971.

MOUNT AIRY TEXTILE MILLS, INC. (13)

This firm was incorporated in 1929, Carroll County Incorporations, LDM 31:178.

MULLS MILLS (1)

A farm advertised in the *American*, July 21, 1847, was 3 miles from Taneytown, 1 mile from Mulls [Nulls?] Mill on the Taneytown Road, and near the Monocacy.

MYERS LIME KILN (11)

The 1903 Polk directory listed the Myers Lime Kiln at New Windsor. The 1877 atlas had shown the Jesse Myers quarry south of the town.

MYERS AND HESSON MILL (7)

The Myers and Hesson grist and saw mill was listed SE of Westminster in the 1887 State business directory and was shown in the 1877 atlas on Poole Road and Beaver Run. Art Caples of 1100 Poole Road informed the author in July 1985 that his property was the mill site at Poole Road and Beaver Run, the same as Corbins Mill (Corkins Mill?); there had been a sawmill for making caskets and sawing lumber; grist milling was also performed. A relative of Mr. Caples had the original ledgers which contained, inter alia, a note that Frank Ward had been drowned in the mill pond. The 1902-1903 Polk directory, p. 567., listed Hessons Mill as a place served by Westminster post office. Location was 20-A-10 in the ADC Street Atlas.

MYERS MILL (1)

The *American Miller*, 21 (February 1, 1893): 150, reported, "Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa., are building a 30-barrel mill for W. E. Myers at Harney, Md." The same paper reported on May 1, 1893 (21:386) that William E. Meyers roller mill at Harney was to be a 40-barrel mill engineered by August Wolf & Company.

MYERS MILL (2)

See Engleman Mill.

MYERS MILL (10)

See Spring Grove Mill for Joel Myers Mill.

MYERS SAWMILL (3)

The 1877 atlas showed J. Myers sawmill on the south fork of Big Pipe Creek SE of Union Mills. The 1880 census of manufactures showed Jeremiah Meyers [sic] with \$300 capital investment in a sawmill with 2 employees and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 12-foot fall on Big Pipe Creek drove a 5 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 20 rpm to cut 15,000 ft lumber and 800 laths over a 6-month season (\$500). Location was 12-E-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.

MYERS TANNERY (2)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Levi Myers tannery at Uniontown with \$6000 capital investment, 3 employees, and annual output of 200 skins (\$5100) made from 600 hides, 200 skins, and 100 tons oak bark.

MYERS WIRE MILL ()

Jacob Myers had completed his wire mill near Little Pipe Creek, Frederick County, *Md. Journal*, June 3, 1777.

NACES MILL ROAD (6)

Naces Mill Road was shown on Tax Map 12 where the current topographic map showed Yingling Road, west of Bahn Mill at present Roller.

NACE OIL MILL ()

George Horvath discovered the Nace oil mill in the tax list of Old Baltimore County Election District No. 3. It was on the tract called Hazard in records of 1841.

NAGLE SAWMILL (8)

The atlas showed the sawmill of C. S. Nagle, 1 mile east of Snydersburg, manufacturing lath and shingles at a pond now called Cascade Lake. C. S. Nagle was listed at Snydersburg in the 1880 State business directory. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Conrod [sic] Nagle sawmill with \$1500 capital investment, 1 employee, 2 circular saws, 1 Muley saw, and annual output of 150,00 ft lumber and 20,000 laths (\$2030). A 16-foot fall on East Patapsco drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 7 rpm. This was Bosley's Mill on the 1862 Martenet county map. In the 20th century, the last operator was a Krebs. The mill survived, much altered in appearance, a frame structure near the lake and

picnic park. Mrs. Clarence Lintz of Freeland, Baltimore County, informed the author in 1976 that the mill at Cascade Lake was authentic although much changed. Her father, Mr. John L. Krebs, had it at one time, and his daughter operated the park at that time (1976). Location is 14-C-10 in the ADC Street Atlas,

Joan Prall in *Mills and Memories* (Westminster, 1985), p. 31, reported on the mill, noting that Conrad S. Nagle came from Germany and married Sarah Brillhart of the Carroll County milling family. The next operator was John Lester, manufacturing hominy; then in 1916, Frank L. Smith; in 1932, John L. Krebs and J. Frank Thompson, who developed the lake for swimming. The mill was shut down in 1951, and the place passed to the Peter and John Radio Ministry, then became the parish outing place of St. Joseph's Monastery Church in Irvington, Baltimore City. A chapel was installed in part of the mill. For a while it belonged to Rhea and Russell Krebs. The next owner was the Rev. James Mulholland, a Presbyterian minister. Richard Feustle of Snydersburg reported that it was a car shop in 1973. The mill was mostly used for storage. Ms. Prall also interviewed Mrs. Nellie Simmons, the former Mrs. John L. Krebs, who recalled milling days running cornmeal, hominy, buckwheat, and doing sawing. Mrs. Krebs used to collect 25 cents from people who wanted to swim in the pond. Wallace Krebs recalled the mill office that had a stove converted from an oil drum. Robert Porterfield, Westminster photographer, reported in 1981 that the sawing equipment was intact. Elizabeth Large reported in "This Old Farmhouse? Oh, It Just Happened to Come with the Lake," *Sun*, April, 28, 1984, reported that William and Johanna Brown were restoring the dwelling and had acquired the mill in the process. Dr. Patrick Flynn and wife Susanne Flynn bought the place in 1992; see, Anne Haddad, "A Day Away at Summer Camp. Cascade Lake Like Old-Time Resort," *Sun*, August 14, 1995.

**NAYLORS MILL (10)
NAYLORS MILL ROAD**

See Spring Grove Mill.

NEWMAN SAWMILL (10)

The Thomas Newman sawmill was shown on Little Pipe Creek on the 1862 Martenet map. Location was 16-B-2 in the ADC Street Atlas, west of Md. 641.

NICKLER MILL (6)

Charles Varlé's 1808 map showed Nickler Mill south of Dug Hill, then in Baltimore County, on a branch of Big Pipe Creek, possibly the predecessor of Fridinger Mill, approximately at 13-F-3 in the ADC Street Atlas on Old Fridinger Mill Road.

NICODEMUS MILL (7)

The Henry Nicodemus Mill was mentioned in 1792 testimony fixing the bounds of Leigh Master's tract Falls Retirement and was presumably near Avondale (Frederick County Deeds WR 12:133). The 1798 tax list of Frederick County showed Henry Nicodemus grist and saw mill on the tract York Company's Defence, part of the former Legh Furnace lands. Scharf listed the Washington Nicodemus mill near Wakefield in 1882, HWM, p. 962.

NICODEMUS MILL (11)

Philip Nicodemus mill was mentioned in the election district boundaries as on Morgan's Run, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1837, Chapter 331. It was on the same road with the Calico House, probably an inn. Scharf placed Philip Nicodemus' mill on Turkeyfoot Branch in quoting a district boundary description, HWM, p. 851, 871. The 1889 State business directory listed Washington Nicodemus at Warfieldsburg.

The 1880 census listed Washington Nicodemus with \$3000 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 35 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 13-foot fall on Morgan Run drove a 6 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 5 rpm. Annual output was 200 bbl flour, 100 bbl rye, 2.5 tons meal, 0.5 ton feed, and 1 ton buckwheat (\$3000).

NICODEMUS MILL (11)

Andrew Nicodemus built the first mill in 1832 and replaced it in 1839. A stone in the wall was marked "A. N." The mill was on Dickinsons Branch of Little Pipe Creek, and the 1850 census listed Andrew Nicodemus with \$3000 capital investment in a water mill with 1-1/2 employees, 3 pair of stones, and annual output of 1800 bbl flour (\$6100).

It appeared as the J. Englar Mill on the 1862 Martenet county map. Elhorn Englar sold the mill to Mr. Stremmel, and it appeared in the 1877 atlas as E. W. Englar's. It was apparently the Jethro Johnson mill and 200 bu elevator listed in the 1880 census of manufactures. That census showed Johnson with \$1000 capital, 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 75 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing all custom work. A 20-foot fall on Dickinson Branch drove a 12 hp water wheel 3 ft broad at 8 rpm. Annual output was 400 bbl flour, 573.5 tons meal, and 36 tons feed. Jethro Johnson was listed as miller at New Windsor in the 1880 State business directory.

Dr. Tracey's papers ca. 1960 contained the note: "NICODEMUS MILL. Mr. Andrew Nicodemus built this mill in 1839 just outside New Windsor along the Dickerson Branch. It was the first merchant mill constructed along this stream. The brick to build the mill was made by Mr. Nicodemus and his brother in their

meadow. Bricks autographed "A. N." still exist in the New Windsor District. The Nicodemus Mill was later known as the Elkanan [sic] Englar Mill. Later Strammel. Mrs. Julia Roop Cairnes supplied this information."

The mill was torn down and the bricks reused in a nearby garage. The Historical Society of Carroll County has a photograph, a lantern slide, of the Nicodemus Mill; the mill was brick, 3 stories with a hoisting hood (Displayed in March 1984). The site was the west side of Md. 31 and the south bank of the creek per the 1877 atlas, south edge of New Windsor. Location was 18-A-11 in the ADC Street Atlas.

NISSLEY MILL (2)

See Foutz Mill.

NORRIS MILL (11)

The Israel Norris sawmill was shown the 1877 atlas on Sams Creek upstream of McKinstry's Mill, apparently the same as Norris Mill shown upstream of Puseys Mill on the 1795 map; that Norris Mill was on the east bank of the creek, 4.5 miles above Little Pipe Creek and then in Frederick County.

The property of John Norris including a sawmill on Sams Creek, 2 miles below Joshua Howard's Mill was advertised in *Frederick-Town Herald*, July 27, 1811. It was Joseph Stille's farm when mentioned in the *Carroll Record*, January 2, 1931.

NULLS MILL (1)

See Sheldrake Mill.

OAKLAND MILLS (5) OAKLAND MILL ROAD

This woolen mill was obliterated by creation of Liberty Lake on Patapsco Falls. A grist mill supposedly stood here in 1797 when William Benentt transferred the site to Elisha Benentt of Delaware (Baltimore County Deeds, WG ZZ:25, MSA).

Samuel Moreton, Jr., and Sr., formed a partnership in 1826 to build mills on land they leased from Isaac Benentt, parts of Bennetts Park, White Oak Bottom, and Bennetts Chance. When the Moretons became naturalized citizens in 1834, Bennett sold them the land "the Mills and Cotton Factory erected on said land" plus the privilege of a 15-ton dam across the falls. The deed mentioned the gristmill on the said premises (Baltimore County deeds, TK 243:390, MSA).

The Transfer Book of Old Baltimore County Election District No. 6, 1832-1834, listed Samuel Morton with one two-story stone house, 31 x 17 feet, worth \$200 (HR #8357, MSA), folio 4.

The Moreton or Morton Mill was on the north branch of Patapsco Falls, west bank, 1.5 miles upstream of Liberty Road. The town was taken into Carroll County in 1837, and the mill was acquired by the Tiffanys and their partners in 1842. The new members were Osmond C. Tiffany, William C. Shaw, Comfort Tiffany, William H. Keighler, and John H. Duvall (Carroll County Deeds, JS 1:503). The letters "W. R." were inscribed over the head gate meaning "Water Rights." In 1844, Tiffany et al., deeded to William D. Miller (Carroll County deeds, JBB 11:461). [The Baltimore Tiffany family were of course ancestors of Louis Comfort Tiffany.]

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Oakland Cotton Factory with \$20,000 capital investment, with 20 each male and female employees. There were 12 looms and 8 spindles driven by water power; annual output was 3000 bolts sail cloth (\$24,000) from 3000 bales of cotton. Following the case of James Sykes -vs- Samuel Moreton, Jr., and W. D. Miller, the property was sold by trustees Sykes et al. in 1855 (Carroll County deeds, JBB 19:454). The *Sun*, October 27, 1855, reported the sale, describing the Oakland Cotton Factory as a 2-story frame building, 38 x 45 feet, with an extension 33 x 16, purchased by James Sykes, the mortgage holder.

Sykes obviously sunk fresh capital into expanding the business because he was soon in financial trouble. Trustees, I. Nevett Steele and William H. Dorsey, appointed to sell the James Sykes' property advertised in the *American*, October 23, 1858, describing it as on the north branch of Patapsco, a "large three-story factory building, part stone and part frame" in preparation for 800 spindles already installed; there were also eight Duck and 16 3-4 looms for either twill or plain goods; also a mansion house, tenements, and a water power with an 8.5-foot fall.

After the case of Gerald T. Hopkins et al. -vs- James Sykes et al., in 1860, the property was sold to Arsenius [sic] Schofield, William D. Miller, Sr. and Jr., by trustees. The new partners, trading as Schofield and Co., mortgaged the factory to Enoch Pratt the same day (Carroll County mortgages, GEW 27:369). Oakland Woolen Mill appeared as W. D. Miller's on the 1862 Martenet county map. The Schofield company deeded the mill to Enoch Pratt in 1867, and the deed once again mentioned the gristmill (Carroll County deeds, WAMcK 34:27).

In a letter to the editor, *Sun*, July 29, 1953, Virginia Schofield of Alexandria, Va., stated that her grandfather Arsemus Schofield purchased the Oakland Mill in 1829 [sic]; she related that during the Civil War, Southern Cotton arrived with concealed particles of flint, which started a fire that destroyed the mill. [The fire happened after the war in point of fact.]

During the ownership of Arsemas Schofield and Company, the plant burned in August 1866 and was entirely destroyed per *Md. Journal*, Towson, August 11, 1866. Enoch Pratt bought the town in 1867, leasing it in 1873 to John Graham Melville, John P. Childs, and Thomas Skipper. The 1877 county atlas still showed the mill as property of the departed William D. Miller. An item in the *Ellicott City Times*, April 20, 1878, reported an accident during the replacement of the Oakland Mill water wheel. In 1889, Pratt sold the mill to James M. Melville for \$6000 (Carroll County deeds, WNM 68:518).

Born in Scotland in 1817 and brought here as a child, Melville became orphaned and was placed in the Wetheredsville mills at the age of seven. By twenty he had risen to manager of both Ashland and Franklin mills in that town. The matured Melville told his descendants how his old employer, Mr. Dickey, used to go into Baltimore with sample bolts of material on his back. After Melville moved to North Branch, one of his sons, John Coulter Melville, used to take the Oakland Mills rent in cash to Enoch Pratt's "counting house" in the city. The teen-aged Melville and the elderly Pratt came to be good friends.

Another family friend, James A. Gary of Alberton loaned James M. Melville the money to buy the Oakland works from Pratt. Three older Melvilles of the second generation, John M., Charles Wethered, and John Coulter, then operated the mill as partners, but were not breaking even. When their creditors began closing in on them during the very first year, James A. Gary tried to win them some time by postponing the payments owed to himself as mortgage-holder. Gary agreed to offer the plant at auction and buy it back, provided the other creditors wait for their payments. The sale was advertised in 1890, but an unexpected outsider, Nicholas W. Steele, was highest bidder at \$7500.

Steele acquired nine tenement houses, two of them double houses, a mansion, and 80 acres, as described in the advertisement published by Gary before the sale. Steele filed a petition in Westminster to have James M. Melville vacate the dwelling, complaining that the former owner had been requested to leave "but utterly refuses to do so."

James M. Melville also filed a suit against Gary for "deceit," since he had not stepped in to buy the property. However, the Maryland Court of Appeals ruled that the Melvilles had not persuaded the other creditors to postpone their claims, and thus Gary was not obliged to buy the factory. The Melvilles lost the \$4000 they had spent on improving Oakland Mills (76 Md. 221 – 1892).

The *Baltimore County Union*, December 17, 1892, reported the destruction by fire of the Oakland Woolen Mills. Steele acquired some partners to help him rebuild, and in April 1894, they formed the Oakland Manufacturing Company of Carroll County. The other principals were Herbert Hooper, Henry A. Parr, Arthur F. Spice, and James A. Merritt. An idealized drawing of the plant

appeared the next year in G. W. Englehardt's *Baltimore City, Maryland*, accompanied by the statement that there were 333 hands, two stone mill buildings, a steam heating plant, an electric plant and picking, scouring, and dyeing houses. Motive power was still drawn from the river. Wool from the neighborhood and from Virginia and the Carolinas was woven into 3,000 yards per diem of cassimeres and kerseys. Henry A. Parr was then president, with Hooper vice president and treasurer. In 1904, capitalization was raised to \$200,000.

The *Md. Journal* of Towson contained an advertisement that mentioned property on Patapsco Falls near the Wick, Steel & Company's woolen mills. The *Md. Journal* of April 2, 1899, reported that the Oakland Mfg. was to join Carroll and Baltimore Counties were to pay for an iron bridge over the river (also June 17).

A photo from the 1905 to 1910 period showed part of a wall that had collapsed in the stone mill, exposing the edges of the flooring. The wall had been undermined by the mill race.

In 1915, the company was sued in U. S. District Court by the firm of Jennings and Stansfield, and receivers were appointed. An auctioneer from Lowell, Massachusetts, advertised the place in the *Sun* of July 6, 1915, with the following description:

A first-class and very desirable country mill property, with a modern well-balanced equipment in the last detail, an entire village with profitable store, school, and church, an unrestricted costless 273-h.p. water power, well established and 104 acres of land, all forming a possession to be envied because of its proven inherent economies for textile manufacture, almost unknown labor conditions, a sixty-hour working schedule, a very fair wage, no labor agitation whatever, low cost of living, an atmosphere of contentment, and peace, practically independent of all outside interferences and conditions, free from all encumbrances, in an exceptional all-the-year round climate where none but native-born and native-bred labor in attendance await within its own village the starting up of the plant which was quickly closed down in the middle of last month to prepare for the sale.

At the auction, James Coulter Melville was highest bidder at \$16,100, and for three years was associated with the partners William H. Duvall, J. C. Zabriskie, Christopher D. Ireland, his son John Graham Melville (II), and George Horner Melville. John C. Melville had to buy out the interest of his New York factor, Duvall, at considerable cost. In 1918, the Melville Woolen Company had become an entirely family-owned enterprise and by 1919, John C. Melville had sold his interest in the mill at Chambersburg.

In the years between their former stake in the mills, James M. Melville had moved to Chicago, ultimately becoming western manager of the Excelsior Quilting Company of New York. Charles Wethered Melville stayed in the area and served 23 years as a Carroll County commissioner. John Graham Melville, the father, went to Fredericksburg, Va., as manager of a mill for James A. Clark of Thomas Clark and Sons of Baltimore. Failing health caused him to return to Oakland Mills, where he died at Charles Wethered Melville's house in 1899. John Coulter Melville, who had also gone to Fredericksburg, continued there after his father's death. In partnership with William H. Duvall of New York, he bought the mill in that town, only to lose it by fire in 1910. Duvall and Melville then rented the Chambersburg Woolen Company's Mills in Chambersburg, Pa., for eight years.

The Melvilles were the last dynasty at Oakland and tried to improve the village, keeping up with the times by going into rayon fabrics and electric-eye manufacturing devices in the 1920s. Yet they were the last in the region to carry on mule spinning, not retiring the mules until the mill itself was closed [although mule spinning machinery was still manufactured by two New England companies down to the 1950s]. The mill generated its own electricity by water power.

Originally, raw material for Oakland had been unloaded at the Glen Morris Station on the Western Maryland Railroad, but in 1918, the company built a concrete road to meet Liberty Road as a link with Sykesville Station on the B. & O. Railroad. Tax records showed that the Melvilles had acquired an auto-truck and one automobile by 1916.

The Melvilles used a 210 hp diesel engine to run the plant until B. G. & E. power lines reached the remote valley in 1942, when they were able to convert to electric motor drive. Wilbur Witmer, a Sykesville plumbing contractor, recalled [in 1985] installing the first home furnaces and inside toilets at Oakland in the mid-1930s. The fixtures and furnaces were reserved for the management housing and for the weaving and carding rooms. There was no city sewer hook-up, so the effluent, along with the waste water, dye, and soap suds from scouring the cloth went into the North Branch of Patapsco Falls. The sulphur oxides formed a yellow scum in the tail race but soon vanished in the current; the Patapsco was still fishable downstream, at least for carp.

At its peak the town had 60 dwellings, a school with two teachers, a community hall that showed Hollywood movies, a church, store, and bowling alley. The teachers were Margaret Amos, principal, who presided over the staff: her sister Helen Amos. The village school was rendered obsolete in 1930 by a consolidated school at Sykesville. At one time the monthly rent was \$1 per room, or about \$4 to \$5 per house.

A small, older stone mill building two stories high had survived into the 20th century and ended up as a stable. The original owner's mansion survived as well, though a new dwelling on a hill was built about 1920 for Thomas Wood Melville by his father. During the socially conscious New Deal era, Katherine H. Thompson wrote a Johns Hopkins University term paper on Oakland and described the hilltop mansion as a fortress that towered above the workers' cottages—like Alfred Krupp's eyrie lording it over the peasants at Essen.

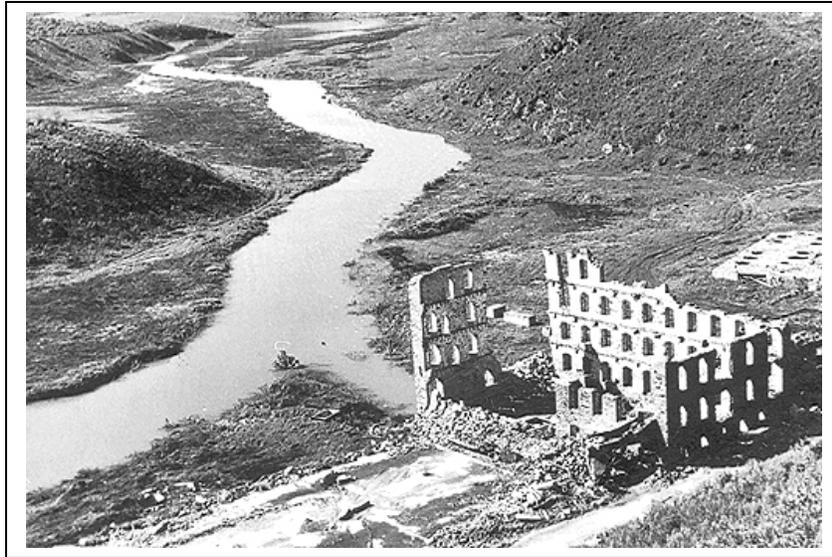
William B. Melville, a cousin of the owners, recalled in a 1982 interview that he worked at Oakland as a young man starting in 1935. There was no labor trouble there, only three people voted for unionization when the AF of L-CIO won the right to take a vote. Mr. Melville recalled that there was a lot of lint in the air, more in some departments than in others; he recalled going to the open doors for air once his looms were set up and running themselves. However, no one was known to have died of respiratory troubles; indeed, Belle Parker in the finishing room was going on 100 years old and Howard Parker in the weaving room was about 98 when he died. Octogenarians were fairly abundant. Often older workers were moved out of the weaving room to less arduous parts of the operation. Some departments were louder than others; the weaving rooms were full of the clatter of metal-tipped shuttles being batted back and forth in the looms; one had to shout to be heard or try lip-reading, yet no one seemed to become deaf. The room with the whirling water turbines only contained a subdued humming.

Most of the machinery had been purchased from the manufacturer Crompton-Knowles. The great bulk of the output was woolen and worsteds for suitings, the largest customer being the Leonard Greif plant in Govans, Baltimore City. The sales factor for the nearby customer was Jacob Sherr of West Baltimore Street. George Horner Melville sold in New York to such bulk purchasers as Hart, Schaffner, and Marx, and to Browning-King and Company. When World War II began, there was a boom in blanket material, giving the firm three bonus-years in a row.

Oakland had several talented employees who contributed to its success, Mr. Spalding, the designer, had an uncanny sense of the marketplace, and proved to be right one year in predicting a rush to olive colored suits. Richard Burton was described as a "fantastic dye master" and had the ability to blend dye lots that matched exactly to earlier shades. The plant's engineer, James Green, was recalled as coming to work in immaculate condition and going home dirty from a day adjusting and oiling the turbines that ran the whole mill when water was available. One person, Mrs. Isobel Harding, Thomas Melville's secretary, maintained all the records of this vast enterprise.

Following the death of James Coulter Melville in 1929, ownership had passed to the third generation. John Graham Melville II was president, aided by his brother Thomas Wood Melville at the plant and brother George Horner Melville

as their New York agent. Their sister, Mrs. Edith Moore Melville Patrick had an equal share but was inactive. The brothers were remembered as having each a style of their own. Graham Melville thought it normal for the president to get into his overalls and fix machinery himself; the employees addressed him as an old friend. Thomas Melville was more formal, less outgoing and less people-oriented; he was the man of figures and people called him "Mister Melville," and any one smoking would put out the cigarette and start looking busy when he



--Baltimore County Public Library

Oakland Mills being demolished.

came through. Thomas Melville had gone to textile school in Philadelphia and also attended the Curtis Institute; he was an accomplished pianist and always kept a Steinway concert grand at home.

Owners and employees alike at Oakland found themselves within the condemnation lines for the Liberty Reservoir, which was announced in August 1942, probably the peak production year. After a protracted suit, Baltimore City won its case, resisting the family's offer of \$2 million. A Carroll County jury awarded the Melvilles \$1,574,100 for the mill plus \$90,000 for some individually owned parcels. All during the years when eviction hung overhead, the mill kept going, the owners even adding a new dye house costing \$100,000, based on their belief that they would get nothing if they could not sell the plant as a "going concern," the key concept that cropped up in the city's earlier condemnation of Warren Factory in Baltimore County. John Graham Melville

died at age 57 in 1945 and was succeeded by Thomas Wood Melville, who saw the case through to the end.

Baltimore City auctioned the equipment and building materials on site, October 1, 1953. Items ranged from stainless steel dye vats, practically new, to retired spinning machinery from the 19th century. A few months later, the large six-story mill was a roofless ruin resembling a war scene as depicted in the *Evening Sun*, March 4, 1954. Everything, including the dwellings, was burned or blasted. The entire site is now under water. However, the classic portico of the John Graham Melville mansion was rescued and installed on a stone dwelling, the Doubleday house, on Marriottsville Road near Randallstown.

One building auctioned by the City was acquired by St. Luke's United Methodist Church at 2119 Gwynn Oak Avenue in Woodlawn. Modern enough to contain structural steel, the bidding in of this item at \$631 saved the congregation from building an expensive hall from scratch [the same church body had acquired the surplus company town chapel of Powhatan Factory in 1904].

In 1983, Mrs. Thomas W. Melville was interviewed by the author and Richard Parsons for the yet-to be-published second volume of *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck*. Various family members were interviewed as well as workers in the mill. The company's sample book of wool designs was destroyed, but a few people had jackets known to be Oakland-woven, and William Melville owned a remarkable blanket, more than a century old, woven by John Graham Melville himself for his son Charles W., a handsome piece of weaving with the name of the family repeated every two inches over its entire surface.

A photograph of the old woolen mills, an old one-story building not used after 1914, was presented to the Historical Society of Carroll County in 1969. Melville's Mill was constructed to the right of the building shown in that photo. Location was 31-D-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

In 1986, Mrs. Audrey Haney, former secretary of the company donated dye master Richard Burton's shelf of technical books to the Baltimore County Public Library.

In 2005, Dianna Mills Scott wrote and the Historical Society of Carroll County published a 156-page book about the site entitled *The Forgotten Corner, A History of Oakland Mill*, an outgrowth of a thesis submitted at McDaniel College.

See also:

"Oakland Woolen Mills in Receiver's Hands," *Howard County Post*, September 12, 1914.

Katherine H. Thompson, “The Oakland Mills,” paper submitted in American Economic History, Johns Hopkins University, May 1935, EPFL VF, s. v. “Mills and Mill Work.”

Roger S. Williamson, “Artificial Lake to Flood Valley Floor at Oakland,” *Evening Sun*, September 22, 1942.

Robert G. Breen, “Now It Can’t Be Ignored,” *Sun*, July 13, 1953.

Peter Kumpa, “City Acts to Condemn Mills, Hamlet for New Liberty Dam,” *Sun*, July 8, 1953.

“Liberty Dam Suit on Property Ends,” *Sun*, July 26, 1953.

Plat of River and Oakland Mills, Carroll County Plat Books, Liber 79:141.

O’DONNELL MILL (5)

See account under Steel Tanyard.

OATS STILL ()

Peter Oats had a log still house 22 x 18 feet on the 1798 tax list, Pipe Creek Hundred.

OIL MILL (1)

An oil mill was shown on Alloway Creek downstream of a sawmill on Charles Varlé’s 1808 map. Both mills were east of Harney Road and NE of the crossing of that road and the creek at approximately the present Bowers Road. Location was 1-G-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

OLD FRIDINGER MILL ROAD (6)

See Fridinger Mill.

OLD GRAVES MILL (3)

See Arters Mill.

OLD HOMESTEAD MILL 96)

See Hoffackers Mill.

“OLD MILL” (2)

The Rural Free Delivery map showed an “old mill” due south of Middleburg on Pipe Creek, possibly Buckey’s Mill, which was across the stream in Frederick County.

ORNDORFF MILL (7)

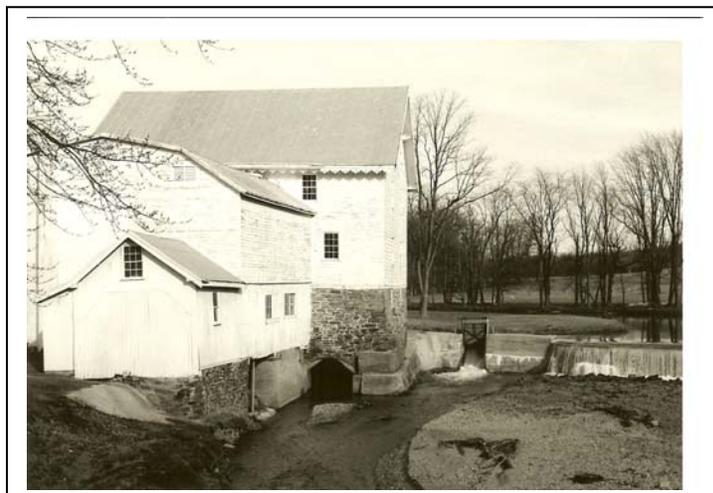
See Welles Mill.

OTTERDALE MILL (1)

The Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 map showed Willis Mill on the north bank of Big Pipe Creek, due south of Taneytown, seemingly at the present Otterdale. In April 1806, Roger Brooke and William Jones, executors of Benedict Pott, conveyed the tract Amendment and Logsdon’s Amendment, plus a gristmill, to John Crabbs, Jun. (Frederick County deeds, WR 28:503). Charles Varlé’s 1808 map showed Crabbs Mill at present Otterdale.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George Crabbs with \$2000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 3 pair of burrs, and annual output of 200 bbl flour, etc., worth \$1650. The 1862 Martenet county map showed the George Crabb mill, and in March 1866, the heirs of George Crabbs sold his farm and the tracts Bedford and Brothers Agreement to James A. Boston for \$6600 (Carroll County deeds, WAMcK 33:150). The present mill bears a sign on the comb under the eaves that it was built by J. A. Boston, 1865, and the owner [1976], Mr. Derr believed that the earlier mill had burned.

In 1872, the Bostions were in financial trouble and conveyed to Charles T. Reefsnider, trustee, who sold to Jacob Mearing and William Hiner in 1877; the 1877 atlas showed it as Mahring and Hiner Mill.



The *Democratic Advocate*, August 4, 1888, contained an advertisement to sell the mill following a decree in the case of McKellip et al. –vs- Jacob Mering. The assets were “part of Brothers’ Agreement, Bedford, and Amendment . . . The improvements consist of a large modern grist and saw mill, in good condition, with all necessary Machinery and Water Power, second to none in the county. There is a Weatherboarded Dwelling House, two stories high, large bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings on the farm. William Hiner, who is the owner of the other one-half interest in this property is willing to sell the same at the above mentioned date.”

In 1899, following a lawsuit, Samuel Reindollar bought Mearing’s share. By deeds of 1896 and 1898, Edward E. Reindollar acquired full possession. In 1925, Elmer G. Shockey and Helen and Norman Fairs bought the “Otterdale Mill Farm” from Charles H. and Minnie Snyder.

Shockey and wife deeded to Frank L. and Mollie Smith in 1931, and they in 1954 deeded to Harold Smith et al. In 1959, Harold Smith sold to John W. M. Williams and Reo Elizabeth Williams, who immediately sold Otterdale Mill property to Adalbert Herman. The Hermans sold to the present [1976] operator, Edward N. Derr, in 1964 (Carroll County Deeds CCC 375:371).

The mill is on the east side of Otterdale Road, south of Taneytown, and on the north bank of Big Pipe Creek. It is perhaps the most beautiful of all Maryland Mills, a white frame building perched on massive foundations of local Triassic sandstone. The roof is trimmed with Victorian scroll work applied decoration, and there is a clear view from a stone bridge with red sandstone abutments. It is now called the J. M. Derr Milling Company, although the milling machinery is not used. The building has served as a frozen food locker since the 1960s, and the farm was once producing Holstein cattle; power for the freezer is produced by water power [1976]. A color photograph of the mill appeared in *Maryland Magazine*, Spring 1972, p. 24. The Maryland artist, John Stevens has produced prints of several sizes of this scene. Location of the mill is 10-A-10 in the ADC Street Atlas.

OURSLER SOAPSTONE MILL (5)

Herbert I. Oursler had a hammer mill and loading bin for crushed soapstone west of Henryton, *Physical Features of Carroll County*, p. 146f.

OWINGS MILL (7)

See Lees Mill.

OXMORE MILL (8)

See Winchester Mill.

PALMER MILL (1)

“Isaac Palmer, Taneytown, Md., is building a new saw mill and overhauling his gristmill, putting in a full line of new machinery, including Success Water Wheel, all furnished by S. Morgan Smith, York, Pa., *American Miller*, 14 (February 1, 1886): 89.

PALMER MILL ()

“John Palmer is placing a 50-horsepower boiler in his flour mill at Middleburg, Md.,” *American Miller*, 28 (April 1. 1900): 322.

PATAPSCO FLINT MILL COMPANY (14)

See Bennetts Flint Mill.

PATAPSCO MILLS (8)

See Winchester Mill.

PATAPSCO MINING COMPANY (4)

See Maryland Carroll County Copper Company.

PATTERSON MILL (5)

See Hering Mill.

PAYNE MILL (8)

See Winchester Mill.

PENNS MILL & BLAKESLEY’S MILL (14?)

Dr. Tracey’s papers, ca. 1960, contain the note, “These mills were located above Woodbine on Gillis Falls. The walls of these buildings are still standing.”

PETERS DISTILLERY (1)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Lewis Peters steam distillery with \$600 capital investment, 2 employees, 1 boiler, and output of 2190 gallons whiskey (\$5475) and 450 hogs.

PICKETTS MILL (9)

The Ezekiel Piggott [sic] sawmill was shown on Gillis Falls by the 1862 Martenet County map. The atlas showed Picketts Mill on the west side of the present Skidmore Road, SW of Winfield. The 1880 census of manufactures listed George Pickett with \$2500 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 11-foot fall on Gillis Falls drove a 12 hp breast wheel 4 ft broad at 6 rpm. Annual output was 270 bbl flour, 25 tons meal, 24 tons feed, and 20 tons buckwheat (\$4690). The 1880 State business directory listed Easton and Pickett mill at Winfield. Location was 28-F-3 in the ADC Street Atlas.

PIGGOTT SAWMILL (9)

Same as Pickett.

PIPE CREEK FLOUR MILL (3)

In 1805, Christopher Erb sold to George Mouse [sic] his interest in a tract on Great Pipe Creek “which hereafter may be overflowed with water by reason of the said George Mouse erecting a Mill Dam on the said Creek” (Frederick County deeds, WR 27:388). A mill symbol appeared here on the 1808 Charles Varlé map at the confluence of Silver Run and Big Pipe Creek, intersection of present Stone and Mayberry Roads.

The 1820 census of manufactures listed George Mouse with \$4000 capital investment, 3 pair of stones, 1 rolling screen, 3 bolting cloths, and 1 hopperboy. Consumption was 7500 bu wheat, rye, Indian corn, and buckwheat; annual output was \$6187 in flour and chop for feeding and distilling. The mill was attended by its owner, “custom increasing, but little demand for its produce.”

Laws of Md., Acts of 1837, Chapter 177, drew the line between the first and third election districts, “Beginning at the intersection of Grover’s and Mause’s Mill, leaving Jacob Mause in the third district.” George Maus issued currency in the



Pipe Creek Mill in September 2006.

denominations of 6-1/4 and 12-1/2 cents on July 28, 1841. See *Money and Banking in Maryland, Part Two, A Catalog of Maryland's Paper Money, 1790-1865* (Denwood Kelly, et. al., MHS: Baltimore, 1996), p. 431.

A new Maus mill, 3-1/2 stories, at Silver Run on Big Pipe Creek was advertised in 1860 with 2 overshot wheels, 2 run of burrs, 2 of chopping stones, a sawmill and “water power of the best.”

John Maus, executor of Jacob Maus, sold 288 acres to Charles Rebert in 1862. The 1862 Martenet county map showed the P. Weist mill, but only a sawmill appeared on Shearer's 1863 map. Charles Rebert sold to John Wiest (also spelled Weist) in 1863. It was John W. Weist who appeared in the 1988 county atlas as owner of Pipe Creek Flour Mill.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Peter M. Wiest with \$500 capital investment in a sawmill with 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 14-foot fall on Big Pipe Creek drove a 6 hp flutter wheel 4 ft broad at 120 rpm to cut 15,000 ft lumber and 12,000 laths per annum (\$500).

The flour mill represented \$10,000 capital investment and had 3 employees, 4 run of stones, 75 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 50% custom trade. A 11-foot fall drove two overshot wheels 8 ft broad at 13 rpm to develop 20 hp. Annual output was 2500 bbl flour, 12 bbl rye, 150 tons meal, 175 tons feed, and 1.5 tons hominy (\$20,000). John Weist deeded the Big Pipe Creek Mill Property to Peter Weist in 1883.

The *American Miller*, 12, May 1, 1884): 258, reported, “The Case Mfg. Co. of Columbus, Ohio, have an order from P. M. Weist, Piney Creek, Md., for breaks, rolls, purifiers, etc.” The same journal on March 1, 1886 (14:144) reported that Griscom & McFeely & Co. were supplying P. M. Pust [sic] of Piney Creek, Carroll County, with eight pairs of Butler Rolls, together with the centrifugals, purifiers, aspirators, dust collectors, etc., needed to change his mill to the roller system. The same journal on April 1, 1886, added a mention of bran dusters, motion indicators, and packers (14:202). On July 1, 1886 (14:390) the same journal reported that Weist “is putting in rolls, besides other improvements, including one 21-inch Reliance Turbine in iron case, and 48-inch iron supply pipe, forty-five feet long, supplied by A. W. Haag & Co., Fleetwood, Pa.”

Actual operation was reported by the *American Miller*, 14 (August 1, 1886):452, "The mill of P. M. Wiest of Piney Creek, Md., has lately been entirely remodeled to the full roller system, the entire outfit of machinery furnished by Griscom & Co. & McFeely, using ten pair of Butler Rolls and their complete system. This mill was put in on a strong guarantee, and was started by Mr. Butler and brought up to the guarantee in thirty-six hours, and flour was admitted to be equal to 500 barrel mills. Mr. P. M. Wiest is a thorough practical miller and has been very successful and always up to the times, having put in the New Process system in its day, and lately the part roll system, and now again an entire remodeling with all new rolls, two new Reliance Turbine Wheels with iron supply pipe and flume. The wheels are also considered a great improvement and are giving the best of satisfaction."

The *American Miller*, 16 (March 1, 1888): 204, reported, "P. M. Wiest, proprietor of the 'Big Pipe Creek Mills' at Piney Creek, Md., has put electric lights in his mills."

Peter Weist deeded Big Pipe Creek Mill property to John M. Marker and wife in 1900, and it appeared as Markers Mill on Route 25 of the first Rural Free Delivery system map, 25 minutes west of Arters Mill. Carol Lee, in *Legacy of the Land* (Westminster, 1982), p. 87, noted the many wagon loads of rye that were brought to Marker's to be ground into cattle feed.

Mr. Merwyn C. Fuss of Taneytown reported that his father-in-law, John H. Marker, built the present mill and sold it when he moved to Littlestown, Pa. Marker's parents had been from the Mayberry area (Letter to Ralph F. Martz, October 28, 1971). The *Democratic Advocate*, November 30, 1901, reported that the mill had burned. The same paper on January 18, 1902, reported that John H. Marker was going to rebuild with a 9000 bu elevator; contractor was Tobias Martin (discovered by Ken Short, 1994).

Markers Mill and machinery were appraised at \$3500 on the 1910 assessment, Book 3:266. It was still listed as Markers Mill in GZMD, 1941, although Marker and wife Missouri had in 1919 deeded to Harry Dietrich. Dietrich sold to Paul M. Halter in 1931, and Halter to Jesse G. and Guida Ingram, 1944.

The Ingrams sold to William Charles Nevins in 1947, "together with the good will of the milling business heretofore carried on by the grantor . . . machinery, apparatus, and milling equipment." The mill passed to Arthur K. Kidwell, who in 1950 sold it, still called "Marker Mill" to Joseph F. Hardy; to William Nevins in 1953, and from Mrs. Nevins to John C. Kirby, 1970, along with a second tract called "The Mill Property or Home Place of Jacob Maus."

According to L. Miraud Nusbaum, the mill was closed as of 1952. See, Jay A. Graybeal, "Mills in the Meyers District," *Carroll County Times*, September 9, 2001.

The mill was still closed at time of the author's first visit in 1965 or 1966. It was a large frame structure of roller mill era appearance, weathered boards without paint, 3-1/2 stories, with cupola. A few houses survived at the cross roads. By 2006, the mill was beautifully painted and there was a dwelling plus two houses on the south side of Stone Road. The present Silver un bridge is dated 1973; the old bridge was probably a victim of the 1972 tropical storm. The mill was shown as Pipe Creek Flour Mill on the 1949/1959 topographic map. See also, "Mill Ruin" which stood to the east on the same property, presumably the mill that collapsed on Jacob Maus in 1860. The Kirbys were still owners on the State Assessment Data Bank in 2006, the area being 41-plus acres. Location is 3-A-13 in the ADC Street Atlas. This resource bears MHT Site No. CARR-102. Ken Short's inventory form can be read on the MHT web site.

PIXLEY MILL ()

See Wises Mill.

PLAINES MILL (11)

Plaines Mill, founded by William Plaine, was an old mill of brick 30 x 30 ft, three stories, advertised in 1859. It could be converted to a factory, paper mill, or distillery, and was within 3 miles of the Western Maryland Railroad. Also shown on Sams Creek on the 1862 Martenet county map. The 1877 atlas showed the farm and sawmill of Hiram Plaine on Sams Creek Road between Norris Mill and Englar Mill. He was an atlas patron and advertised custom sawing, 3 miles SW of New Windsor. The Plaine sawmill became David Franklin Duncan's cider mill per *Carroll Record*, January 2, 1931. Location was 22-F-1 in the ADC Street Atlas, opposite the terminus of Hoke Road. An article entitled "History of Linwood," in *Some Carroll County Villages* published by the *Carroll Record* stated that this was at first William Plaines oil mill.

PLEASANT VALLEY MILL (2)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John Hesson with \$3000 capital investment in a water mill with 1-1/2 employees, 2 pair of burr, and annual output of 23 bbl flour (\$115), and \$650 in other goods. John and Nancy Hesson sold the mill to Edward Devilbiss in 1863 (Carroll County deeds, JB 17:480); John Hesson had acquired parts of the tracts Philips Range and Ohio from Benjamin Hesson in 1842. The name Hessons Mill was carried in the 1882 *Industries of Md.* as a village served by Frizzellburg post office.

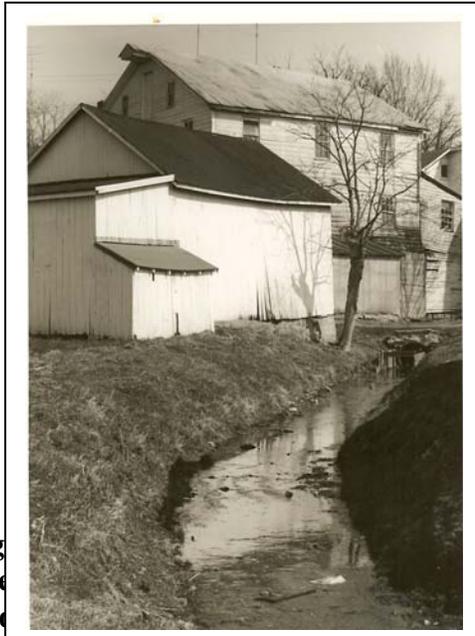
The mill first appeared on the 1862 Martenet map of as the saw and grist mill of Edward Devilbiss on Bear Creek in the village of Pleasant Valley. The 1877 atlas showed F. Yingling grist and saw mill at Pleasant Valley, but Frederick Yingling did not receive title until 1879 (Carroll County deeds, FTS 52:128).

That deed guaranteed ingress to Yingling and workmen “with horses, carts and carriages” from the mill race through Devilbiss’ remaining land.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed F. L. Yingling with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 60 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 18-foot fall on Bear Branch drove two overshots 3 ft broad at 18 rpm to develop 18 hp. Annual output was 180 bbl flour, 11 tons meal, 161.5 tons feed, and 1.4 ton hominy (\$6000). Also a 30 bu/hr elevator.

It was listed as Joseph P. Yingling’s in the 1887 State business directory and mentioned in 1882 in HWM, p. 863. In 1906, Frederick L. Yingling conveyed title to Joseph P. Yingling, who in 1934 conveyed to Clarence L. Devilbiss (Carroll County deeds, DPS 108:148). The deed mentioned the canning house [which was still standing on the west side of Halter Road in 1972). Following a decree in Equity Cause No. 6701, the mill was auctioned and purchased by Harry D. Leister, 1936. Mr. Leister conveyed to the present [1976] owner, Paul C. Leister the following year.

The mill was frame, painted cream color, three stories plus cellar, with 2 pair of 3 ft 11 inch burr stones installed; and a 24-inch steel wheel, now deteriorated by



1973. The building
sawmill under a she
two-section door le

the middle of the building. Mr. Paul Leister gave the author free run of the building on August 7, 1973 for photography. Mr. Lester, who kept the general store in the one street town of Pleasant Valley never made flour in the mill, only feed. The works was out of service in 1973, but water was still running through the building to the internal water wheel via a steel conduit. In 1971, Roland E. Howard of Carroll County built a working model of the mill for an industrial arts course in college.

There was an open
rugated metal roof. A
were open stairways in

On a tour of August 7, 1992, the author noticed that the mill was gone. Only the cast iron water pipe survived. The mill had been disassembled for reconstruction in York County. Location was 11-J-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

POOL AND EDMUNDSON SAWMILL (4)

The Pool and Edmundson sawmill was listed at Gamber in the 1887 State business directory. There is a Poole Road running SW from Gamber on the present topographic map. Cf., Edmundson Mill.

POTTS, CRUMRINE & CO. STEAM SAWMILL (8)

The Potts, Crumrine & Company's steam sawmill at Manchester, Carroll County had been in operation several months, "A Progressive Village," *Sun*, October 12, 1854.

POTTS MILL (1)

See Otterdale Mill.

POUDER TANNERY (7)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Andrew Poudet horse-powered tannery with \$3500 capital investment, 2 employees, and annual output of 460 skins (\$860).

PUSEYS MILL (11)

See McKinstry Mill.

REAM MILL (3 or 9)

The 1850 census of manufactures of Districts 3 and 9 listed John Ream with \$3000 capital investment in a water mill with -1/2 employees, 2 pair of burrs, and annual output of \$600 in custom work.

REDDEN SAWMILL (8)

See Rohrbaugh Mill.

READ LIME KILN (4)

James M. Read had a lime kiln, .5 mile from Carrollton, 3.5 from Westminster, and 0.5 mile from the turnpike, *American Sentinel*, June 6, 1885.

REED SAWMILL (1)

James Reed's sawmill was shown in the 1877 atlas on Piney Creek south of Md. 97 and west of Taneytown. Location was 9-H-1 in the ADC Street Atlas.

REESE MILL (7)

See Wagners Mill.

REIFSNIDER MILL (7)

Same as Wagners Mill.

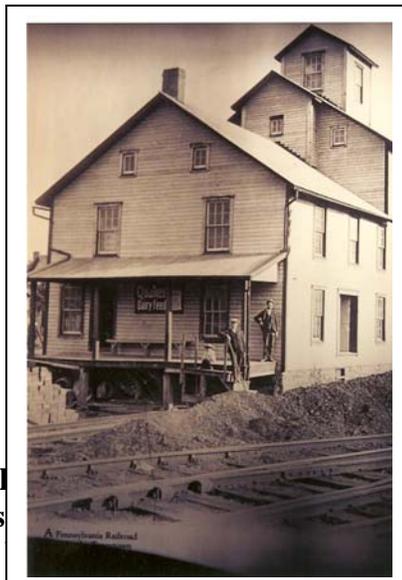
REIFSNIDER MILL (10)

Same as Crouses Mill [of 1887].

REINDOLLAR MILL (1)

The 1904 Sanborn insurance atlas, Plate 2, showed the Taneytown Warehouse & Milling Company with a structure marked "Built 1904." It was a three-part

Reindollar Mill, courtesy of Jacques Kelly.



building with office in front, an elevated
Emmitsburg-Gettysburg Road as
pressing building was marked as
principal shareholders. On March 31, 1904, Edward E. Reindollar and wife
conveyed the property to Reindollar Company of Taneytown, Carroll County,
Md., for \$10,000. The ground was part of the tract Antrim and lay on the
Pennsylvania Railroad. (Carroll County deeds, DPS 99:328). In the 1960s, the
plant was selling Wayne Feeds. On December 29, 1969, the Reindollar
Company, Paul R. Niswander, President, deeded to Southern States (Carroll
County deeds, 464:387). The mill was extinct at the time of a visit in August
2005. An excellent photograph was published in Jacques Kelly, *Maryland A
Pictorial History* (Chesapeake Publishing Company: Easton, 1983), p. 164; the

It faced
straw and hay
family were the

photograph was from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Null and showed a sign reading "Quaker Dairy Feed" Location was 9-K-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.

RENEHAN CANNERY (5)

"Fire Destroys Sykesville Plant, Nov. 16." was published in *Central Maryland News*, November 25, 1965, reporting that the Renehan Cannery on Rt. 32, a seasonal business with 200 employees, was burned following a boiler explosion. The works had produced cooked sliced apples and apple butter.

RICHARDS MILL ()

Richard Richards was assessed of Transylvania Resurveyed, a log loom house, 26 x 16 ft, and a stone mill house of 2 stories, 46 x 26 ft, and a sawmill, 40 x 12, on the 1798 tax list of Baltimore County in North and Pipe Creek Hundreds. There was a petition for a road from Richards Mill with numerous signatures in 1823 (Baltimore County Deeds, WG 191:138, MSA).

RICHARDS MILL (8)

See Brown Mill for Abbott-Richards-Lee Mill on Deep Run.

RICHARDS MILL (8)

Jacob Richards saw and grist mill was shown on Aspen Run (East Branch) on the 1862 Martenet county map on Houck Road east of Coon Club Road; it was also shown in the 1877 atlas and on the Rural Free Delivery mp. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jacob Richard with \$2500 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 36 bu/diem maximum. A 15-foot fall on East Patapsco drove one 10 hp Risdon wheel at 240 rpm. Annual output was 500 bbl flour, 25 bbl rye, 50 tons meal, 50 tons feed, 3 tons hominy, and 3.7 tons buckwheat (\$7728).

The sawmill represented \$500 capital investment and had 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and annual output of 60,000 ft lumber and 10,000 laths (\$840). A 12-foot fall drove a 10 hp overshot wheel, 5 ft broad at 20 rpm.

Jacob Richard was listed as a miller under Houcksville in the 1880 State business directory. A dam and landscaped pond survived on the present Coon Club Road [1976].

RIDER MILL (2)

W. H. Rider was a miller at Tyrone in 1882, HWM, p. 861. The 1880 census of manufacturers listed Rider with \$2000 capital investment in a custom mill with 3 run of stones, and 80 bu/diem maximum. An 11-foot fall on Little Pipe Creek

drove a 6 hp overshot wheel 9 ft broad at 6 rpm. Annual output was 120 bbl flour, 80.5 tons meal, 7.2 tons feed, and 100 lb hominy (\$2550).

RINEHARDTS MILL (3)

Rinehardts Mill was mentioned in the bridge repair list of 1858 and also in the election district boundaries, HWM, p. 863.

ROARDING RUN MILL (4)

See Staines Mill Lot.

ROBERTS MILL (1)

This was W. Roberts heirs mill, saw and grist, on the 1862 Martenet county map. The 1877 atlas showed it as Frank E. Roberts mill on the east bank Big Pipe Creek just north of Md. 832 [Old Taneytown Road] on the south side of Arters Mill Road upstream of the present area Big Pipe Creek Park. Frank E. Roberts advertised in the atlas as manufacturer of flour and feed. "Cash paid for wheat Three miles east of Taneytown." Frank E. Roberts was also listed as a Taneytown miller in the 1880 State business directory. The *American Miller*, 14 (August 1, 1886): 450, reported, "Griscom & Co. & McFeely, Philadelphia, Pa., have the order of Jesse Roberts, of Tanyetown, Carroll County, Md., for one single Butler Roller Mill for grinding middlings." The same journal reported on May 1, 1890 (18:339) that W. Jesse Roberts of Taneytown was having a roller mill constructed [or installed] under the personal supervision of H. J. Gulden, using two double 6 x 12 inch Butler Roller Mills and three No. 2 Gravity Separators. It was still listed as a village name in 1941 in GZMD. Also called Sells Mill. The location was 10-F-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

ROBERTS ROOP & CO. MILL (W)

Same as Westmnster Flouring Mill.

ROHRBACK DISTILLERY (6)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Adam Rohrback fruit distillery with \$2000 capital investment, paying \$12 in wages annually during a 3-monh season; located on the Gunpowder Falls, the works produced \$189/annum. The 1877 atlas showed it on Md. 86, west side, 1.5 miles SW of Lineboro. Location was 6-E-8 in the ADC Street Atlas, The *Manufacturers Record*, 11 (March 26, 1887): 243, reported, "A small distillery has been started at Lineboro, Md., by Adam Rohrback.

ROHRBAUGH MILL (8)

Mrs. Marie Krichten of Hanover, Pa., provided a history of this mill in 1985:

1839---From John Kelbaugh (or Calebach) to George Wink

1849---From George Wink to John Wink

1853---From John Wink to George Sinkle

1867---From George Sinkle to William Redding

1885---From Lewis Redding, Executor, to Reuben Schaffer

1889---From Reuben Schaffer to Edward Rohrbaugh and Jennie R.

1937---From Edward S. Rohrbaugh to Ralph and Effie M. Rohrbaugh.



Mrs. Krichten noted that the mill was still operated in 1923, Ralph and Clinton ran the mill, a feed mill, corn, and cider mill; they also made wood shingles. The mill was razed about 1930.

Our usual sources also show that William Redden [sic] was listed in the 1880 census of manufactures with \$500 capital investment in a sawmill with 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and annual output of 50,000 ft lumber and 10,000 laths (\$630). A 15-foot fall on Grave Run drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 6 ft broad at 9 rpm. The 1877 atlas had shown William Redding with a sawmill between Millers Station Road and Maple Grove Road. Location was the west side of present Rohrbaugh Road, Grid 15-B-3 in the ADC Street Atlas.

The *American Miller*, 14 (February 1, 1886): 88, reported, “Reuben Shaffer, Melrose, Md., has ordered from S. Morgan Smith one Success Water Wheel and all machinery for a new saw mill.” Mrs. Krichten also provided a photo marked “Ed Rohrbaugh’s mill near Millers. Razed about 1929-1930.”

ROOPS MILL (7)

Roops Mill was built in 1794 on the present Md. 97 NW of Westminster on Meadow Branch of Pipe Creek. The 1798 tax list showed John Roop with Gills Range tract and a stone gristmill last assessed to Francis Christian. It appeared as a mill symbol on the 1808 Charles Varlé map and in 1816 it was rebuilt with

bricks burned on the site. The mill was conveyed by John Roop, Sr., in 1830 to David Roop.



Roops Mill suspension bridge, September 2005.

Evan L. Crawford advertised that his *Stallion York Black* would stand at **John Roop's Mill** on Wednesdays and Thursdays, *Engine of Liberty and Uniontown Advertiser*, April 20, 1816.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed **David Roop** with \$5000 capital investment in a water mill with 1-1/2 employees, 3 pair of stones, and annual output of 200 bbl flour (\$1000). David Roop conveyed to **John D. Roop**, 1868 (Carroll County deeds, JBB 36:301).

A tornado damaged the mill in 1898. It is a three-story brick structure set on a high basement; the millstones had been ground on the farm; the water wheel had originally been of wood. However this mill was not the destination of the **Roops Road** that branches off **Wakefield Valley Road**. **John D. Roop** conveyed to his son, the **Rev. William E. Roop**, in 1923. The tracts involved were parts of **Gills Range**, **Arnolds Remnent**, and **Resurvey of Lookabout**.

The **Rev. William E. Roop** remembered the visit of **Colonel John Thomas Scharf**, who was writing *The History of Western Maryland* by going from farm to farm in a buggy. **Roops mill** was entirely gravity-fed. The water supply was lost in the construction of **Md. 32**, although the **Roops** had sued the **State Roads Commission** to block loss of water rights, "Mill Condemnation Suit Is Delayed," *Evening Sun*, May 27, 1953.

The up-and-down sawmill was still intact in 1953. The adjoining house is called **Brookside Place**. The suspension bridge to the miller's residence was shown in

the *Sun Magazine* in Margot Doss's article, "Get a Good Start and Then Live Busy," May 7, 1950. The title of that interview was the Rev. Mr. Roop's maxim, and he had lived up to it with his career as Dunkard minister, surveyor, bank director, miller, world traveler, and scholar.

Title passed in 1951 from The Rev. William E. Roop to his son John D. Roop, mining engineer of Johns Hopkins University class of 1917, who lived in Linwood in the 1970s. See also, "Caught in the Path of Progress," Margot Doss, *Sun Magazine*, July 12, 1953.

Dr. Tracey's notes record a talk given at the Historical Society of Carroll County by John D. Roop [no date]. "Mr. Roop described the toll dish that was used to



Roops Mill on Md. 140.

measure the grinding of 1/10 of a bushel of grain. He displayed a toll dish that was made in 1814 and a record book of accounts from Roops Mill. Roop's Saw Mill was unusual because it had an up-and-down saw, which was some of the last equipment run by water power. The mill exported corn meal and other products to France. A diamond used for sharpening the burr was displayed. The burr is an essential part of the mill necessary to produce fine flour and corn meal."

In September, 2005, the Society for the Preservation of Old Mills (SPOOM) held a Mason-Dixon conference in Westminster and the main dinner was held at a banqueting facility built on the Roop Mill grounds. The suspension bridge was under repair with a long stretch of its flooring already replaced. Location is 19-A-1 in the ADC Street Atlas. The mill faces NE so the photographer has to be there at sunrise in high summer to get adequate lighting. Roop Mill itself bears MHT Site No. CARR-101. The Roop Mill National Register Historic District bears MHT Site No. CARR-1660.

See also, Joan Prall, *Mills and Memories*, pp. 11-13, for her interview with John D. Roop, Jr., at age 87. See also pp. 34-35 for her description of Roops Mill itself.

See also, Bernice Beard, "Roop's Mill," in Carol Lee, *Legacy of the Land* (Westminster, 1982), pp. 24-25.

ROOP MILL (9)

Jacob Roops mill was mentioned in laying out a road from Liberty Road to Harrisville Road, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1837, Chapter 281.

ROOP MILL (11)

Christian Rupp [sic], Sr., sold to Joseph Rupp in 1794 parts of White Gravel String and Black Oak Hill (Frederick County deeds, WR 12:620). The 1798 tax list showed Joseph Roop [sic] with these tracts and a "poor sawmill since last" assessment worth £ 40. Joseph Roop acquired other property from Samuel Winter in 1832.

Joseph Roop bequeathed parts of White Gravel Spring, Resurvey on Six Originals, Resurvey on Black Oak Hill, and Level Spring to son John Roop of Jos. who sold these ands to Upton Roop in 1852 for \$7580.5 (Carroll County deeds, JBB 13:414). Upton Roop's sawmill was mentioned as the western terminus of the straight line from Melville (or Wakefield) Mills that formed the northern boundary of Election District No. 11, *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1856, Chapter 240.

The 1862 map and atlas showed Upton Roop with a grist and saw mill on Roops Branch of Little Pipe Creek in a corner of the district, 0.6 mile north of present Md. 84. In 1890, Roop's widow and daughter sold the mill and water rights through their remaining property to John E. Drach.

The Rups changed the spelling of their name to Roop to preserve the German pronunciation, otherwise English speakers would pronounce Rupp to rhyme with "cup." Location was 17-J-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

ROOP MILL (11)

A mill symbol appeared on the 1808 map on Little Pipe Creek on Roop Road, 0.9 mile NE of Wakefield village. The 1850 census of manufactures listed David Roop of A. with \$1200 capital investment in a water mill with 2-1/2 employees, 3 pair of burrs, and annual output of 3000 bbl flour (\$15,000). D. Roop of A. was shown on the 1862 Martenet county map. However, the district boundary description called the mill downstream from Cassells Mill the "Melville Mills," *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1856, Chapter 240.

The 1877 atlas showed this the mill of David Roop (of Abram) offering “Milling, sawing, lime, and limestone, 1 mile north of Wakefield.” Roop was an atlas patron.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed David Roop mill and 300 bu elevator with \$8000 capital investment, employees, 3 run of stones, and 150 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing both custom and market milling. A 14-foot fall on Little Pipe Creek drove two overshot wheels 5 ft broad at 15 rpm to develop 30 hp. Annual output was 3000 bbl flour, 405 tons meal, and 126 tons feed (\$29,690).

The sawmill represented \$900 capital investment and had 2 employees, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and 90,000 ft output in lumber (\$1150) over a 4-month season. The same fall drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 3.5 ft broad at 15 rpm. The 1880 State business directory listed David Roop with a mill at Wakefield Valley. David Roop advertised his Wakefield Mills flour, *American Sentinel*, June 17, 1893. E. E. Roop was listed as a miller at Wakefield in the 1903 Polk directory.

The mill ultimately burned. Adams Mill Road leads to the site shown on the 1949/1959 topographic map as Wakefield Mill, winding along the bank to Jasontown Road. Location was 18-F-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

ROPE WALK ()

Adam Shauck took out a certificate for the tract Addition to Ropewalk, 120 acres, adjoining Baxters Choice and Bottle Hill on the north side of McGills Run, (Patents BC & GS 21:12, MSA).

RUDISELL TANNERY (1)

Ludwig Rudisel acquired property SW of Taneytown on the south side of Monocacy Road (Md. 194). On his death in 1842, the property was advertised in the *Carrolltonian* as a “desirable tannery” with a stone tannery building, bark house, and bark shed (Equity Cause No. 99). Thomas Rudisel purchased the the business. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Thomas Rudisell with \$1000 capital investment in a tannery with 2 employees producing 900 sides per annum (\$2500) by horse power. The owner’s mansion (MHT Site No. CARR-213) survives at 65 Frederick Road. Location was 9-J-3 in the ADC Street Atlas. Photo of house in Joe Getty, *Carroll’s Heritage*, p. 105.

SAE TURNING MILL (8)

The Martenet 1862 county map showed the Charles Sae turning mill as did the 1877 atlas showed Charles Sae’s turning mill on the west side of Aspen Run south of Md. 483 on the old, by-passed road segment at a crossroads now shown as Brummel. Location was 13-H-12 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SAMS CREEK MILLL (-)

See Nailes/Naill Mill in District 19 of Frederick County.

SAWMILL (2)

A sawmill symbol was shown on Wolfpit Branch south of Uniontown on Charles Varlé's 1808 map. Location was the south side of present Stem Road at 17-E-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SAWMILL (4)

A sawmill was shown in the atlas, probably Ingram's, on Deep Run, SE of Patapsco village in 1877, on present Emory Road, at grid 21-E-12 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SAWMILL (5)

In 1858, a sawmill was advertised on Liberty Road, 3 miles from Marriottsville on the B. & O. Railroad adjoining the land of Edward Ireland.

SAWMILL (11)

A sawmill was shown on Varlé's 1808 map on Sams Creek upstream of the Englers Mill that survived into the late 20th century. Location was approximately 22-K-5 in the ADC Street Atlas near the terminus of Marston Road.

SAWMILL (12)

A sawmill was shown on Charles Varlé's 1808 map on Little Pipe Creek east of the present Union Bridge, upstream of Wrights Mill. Possibly was Farquhar's. Location was approximately 17-B-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SAYLORS MILL (10)

Saylors Mill was on Pipe Creek west of Union Bridge on the 1795 map; no exact equivalent on the 1808 map at this site upstream of the present Buckey's Mill.

SCHAEFFER MILL (5)

See Selby Mill.

SCHAFFER MILL (4)

See Winchester Mill.

SCHAFFER MILL (6)

David S. Schaffer mill, saw and fulling, was shown in the 1877 atlas SE of Bachmans Post Office; he was also an atlas patron. Elmer Schaffer had appeared on the 1862 Martenet county map, while David Shaeffer Woolen Mill had been listed at Borhsmansville [sic] in 1861, Bishop, HAM, 3:556.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed David S. Shafer [sic] sawmill with \$600 capital investment, 1 employee, and 1 each circular and Muley saw. An 8-foot fall on Pipe Creek drove an 8 hp wooden wheel 3 ft broad at 800 [?] rpm. Annual output was 180,000 ft lumber (\$1800).

SCHAFFER MILL (9)

The A. Schaffer grist and saw mill was shown on a branch flowing into Frederick County on the 1862 Martenet county map.

SELBY MILL (5)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Emanuel Shaffer [sic] with \$1000 capital investment in a water mill with one employee and annual output of \$450. The 1862 Martenet county map showed the A. Schaeffer grist and saw mill on the south bank of Morgans Run, east side of present Bartholow Road. The 1866 tax series showed in its updates that the "Ware and Smith Mill Property" had passed to Johnzee and Lewis H. Selby in 1873; a new sawmill worth \$1200 was added to the Selbys' tax account in 1875. The 1877 atlas showed it as the Lewis and J. Selby grist mill on Little Morgans Run; L. H. Selby was listed as a miller at Freedom. The 1880 census of manufactures listed L. M. Selby & Bros. with \$4000 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 3 run of stones, and 40 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 18-foot fall on Little Morgan drove a 15 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 10 rpm. Output was 600 bbl flour, 10 bbl rye, 105 tons meal, 37.5 tons feed, 1 ton hominy, and 10 tons buckwheat (\$10,807). Also a 25 bu elevator.

The sawmill represented \$1000 capital investment and had 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw. The same fall drove a 20 hp overshot wheel at 180 [?] rpm to cut 20,000 ft lumber and 5000 laths (\$2410). Also mentioned in HWM, p. 879. The Selby and Brother Mill was carried in 1887 State business directory. The *Sun*, February 25, 1888, reported, "Grist and Saw Mill Burned." Under a Sykesville dateline of February 24. "Selby Brothers' grist and saw mill on Little Morgan run, six miles north of this place, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The house near by was saved by the assistance of neighbors. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss \$3000; insured for \$2,200 in the Baltimore County Mutual." The national milling journal did not

make it clear that the mill was six miles from Sykesville, not in the town, “The saw and grist mill of Selby Brothers, Sykesville, Md, has been burned; loss \$3000,” *American Miller*, 16 (April 1, 1888): 260.

Location was 30-B-4 in the ADC Street atlas. See also the distinct Selby Mill in the town of Sykesville on the Howard County side of the Patapsco.

SELBY MILL (14)

Mordecai Selby’s Mill on Piney Run is the same as the Levin Dorsey Mill, q. v.

SELLS MILL (1)

For Sells Mill see Roberts Mill.

SHAEFFER COTTON MILL (5)

The A. C. Shaeffer and Co. cotton mill was listed at Sykesville in 1861 by Bishop in HAM. 3:544. See also Hopkins Mill in the Howard County chapter.

SHAFER MILL (7)

The 1860 census listed Joshua Shafer with \$3000 capital investment in a water mill with 2 pair of burrs 2 employees, and \$700 annual output of corn and other goods.

SHAFER TANNERY (7)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George Shafer with \$2000 capital investment in a tannery with 2 hands producing 600 skins (\$2500) by horse power. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Charles Schaffer tannery (in the second precinct) with \$4100 capital investment, 2 employees, still working by horse power to produce 1000 sides and 200 skins (\$4500).

SHAFFER SHOP/MILL (6)

A “shop” owned by H. P. Shaffer was shown on present Kern Road and Gunpowder Falls by the 1877 atlas. Nothing was shown on the 1862 Martenet county maps, but Henry Shaffer was the nearest landowner. This mill was reported to the author by Chuck and Barbara Pfeiffer of Takona Park, Md., in 1982. The mill proved to be a log and chink structure in its first story with two other stories of frame and weatherboard. There was corrugated metal roofing with the typical hoisting apparatus under a hood at the west end. The mill was powered by the waters of Gunpowder Falls, upstream of Bahn’s Mill at Roller. It

was originally the H. F. Shaffer wagon-building shop. Some time in the 20th century it was converted to corn milling and feed grinding and also cider processing by Henry F. Shafffer, son of the wagon maker. Shaffer died in 1934 and the mill had seen no production since then. On June 13, 1993, the author went to this site via Shalk Road No. 1. The mill had collapsed some time before but there were timbers scattered around, some adze-hewn, The metal roofing was gone. A set of millstones was still supported by a platform or hurst; a wooden pulley was still attached to the millstone shaft. Weeds had grown up all around. Joan Prall's *Mills and Memories*, pp. 52-53, proves that this was Shaffer's Wagon Works, later turned into a mill, Location was 7-B-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SHARER/SHEARER MILL (6)

See Bahns Mill.

SHAMBERGERS MILL (8)

See Winchester Mill.

SHANER MILL (8)

S. Shaner was listed as miller at Houcksville in the 1880 State business directory.

SHARRETTS MILL (11)

W. F. Sharretts was listed as miller at Sams Creek in the 1887 State directory, as was the firm of Devilbiss and Sharretts.

SHARRETTS MILL (3 or 9)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Benjamin Sharretts water mill with \$3000 capital investment, 1-1/2 employees, 3 pair of stones, and annual output of 88 bbl flour and other work (\$440).

SHAUCK MILL (4)

See Klees Mill, Caledonia Paper Mill.

SHEETS MILL (1)

The gristmill built by Joseph Sheets near the present Brawner house was shown on the 1808 Charles Varlé map and on the 1862 Martenet county map on Piney Run near Baumgartner Road. Now extinct, *HSCC News Letter*, July 1954. Location was 8-J-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SHEETS MILL (2)

Joseph Sheets was and chopping mill was shown in the 1877 atlas on Meadow Branch south of Frizzellburg. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joseph Sheets with \$200 capital investment in a sawmill with 1 each circular and Muley saw. An 8.5-foot fall on Meadow Branch drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 8 ft broad at 9 rpm to cut 40,000 ft lumber and 5000 laths (\$500).

Sheets had \$500 capital investment in a custom gristmill with 1 employee, 1 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. The same water wheel ground 100 bbl flour per annum, 128.5 tons meal, 10 tons feed, and 750 lb hominy (\$3150). Location was on the present Buffington Road at 18-G-1 in the ADC Street atlas.

**SHEFFER MILL (6)
SCHAFFERS MILL ROAD**

Schaffers Mill Road is in the extreme NE corner of the county and passes from Carroll County into Baltimore County and then into Pennsylvania, The mill was a frame building just below the Mason-Dixon line. It was mentioned in 1841 as Masemore Mill (Carroll County deeds, WW 6:306). At that time it was Yeoder Masomer's, and he sold it in 1846 to Frederick Frey in a deed that mentioned the "new mill house" (Carroll County deeds, JS 6:381). Frey sold to William Seitz in



Sheffer Mill in 1966.

1850 (Carroll County deeds, JBB 11:242), and Seitz sold the next year to Charles Sheffer (Carroll County deeds (JB 16:233). The 1862 Martenet map showed it in Baltimore County as the C. Shaffer grist and saw mill.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Charles Shafer [sic] with \$2100 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 20-foot fall on Little Creek drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 2 ft broad. Annual output was 800 bbl flour, 107.5 tons meal, 0.5 tons buckwheat, and 32 tons feed (\$10,000).

Charles Sheffer sold to Charles Franklin Sheffer in 1906. The mill was served by the first Rural Free Delivery route. It could be reached from Grave Run Road to the intersection with Lineboro Road. The mill, on Muddy Creek, was equipped with a water intake pipe, but had apparently been electrified before the author's visit of 1967. Construction was two stories of frame, painted white, standing on a one-story stone foundation on the east side of the road. It was torn down in 1976 by Don Baker after the floors gave way under the weight of corn in storage; parts were salvaged for the proposed restoration of Union Mills. Location was 7-G-5 in the ADC Street Atlas, present corner of St. Paul Road and Shaffer Mill Road. The site has apparently been obliterated by road widening.

SHELLDRAKE MILL (1)

Shell Drake Mill was at the mouth of Aloways Creek near Taneytown in the early 1700s, and a mill symbol was shown here on the 1808 Charles Varlé map with the wording "Shell House" marked nearby. When the Monocacy was dammed, it became Nulls Mill. Cook stoves were cast here and also grain cradles; the products were sold as far off as the Valley of Virginia. The Nulls also had a threshing machine and a clover mill, *HSCC News Letter*, June 1, 1953.

The version given in "History of Harney" in *Some Carroll County Villages*, p. 8, placed the mill upstream of Sheets Mill, built 1799 or so by persons unknown and sold to Shellhaus, who sold to Abraham Null; it passed to Samuel Null, who built a clover mill sometime before 1844, the year the foundry was started. The mill passed to Joseph Starner and later burned. The property was sold to Andrew Stonesifer who built a roller mill and a new dam (prior to 1895).

In 1882, Scharf listed the William Starner mill at Harney, HWM, p. 850. The 1887 State business directory spelled his name Sterner.

The *American Miller*, 21 (February 1893): 149, reported, "About 2 o'clock in the morning of January 7, the large four-story flouring mill belonging to the estate of the late William Starner, on the Monocacy, about one mile south of Harney, Md., was burned. The origin of the fire is unknown. A considerable quantity of grain owned by the tenant and by the patrons of the mill was lost. The loss is about \$3,000 with insurance of \$2,000."

The mill was apparently rebuilt because it was reported standing on the west side of the road at Harney at the Monocacy in 1954 but was not to be seen in the late 1960s. Starner's Dam appeared on the 1949/1959 topographic map. The dam was

still intact in November 1984. The MHT assigned this location Site No. CARR-834. Location was 1-D-7 in the ADC Street map.

SHELLHAUS MILL (1)

See Shelldrake Mill.

SHEPHERD FULLING MILL (12)

The 1798 Frederick County tax list showed Solomon Shepherd with the tract Rock Land and a fulling mill. The works had been attributed to James F. Shepherd by Scharf who stated that the wool comber and fuller James F. Shepherd established a fulling mill about 0.75 mile east of Union Bridge. This was probably the fulling mill shown on Charles Varlé's 1898 map. The tract name was Rock Land.

In 1810, James Shepherd built a factory and put in carding and spinning equipment to make cloth and blankets; he lived until 1834. The 1820 census listed William Shepherd with \$6000 capital in a woolen factory, 6 hands, 3 carding machines, picker, shearing machine, 2 looms, fulling mill, and 1 each Billy and Jenny. Output was \$1950 in cloth, flannels, and blanketing made from 1700 lb wool costing \$510. Business had picked up in spite of European competition, and Shepherd planned to expand.

The 1820 census of manufactures listed William Shepherd woolen mill with \$5000 capital investment, 4 employees, 120 spindles, 3 looms, water power, and \$4200 output in cloth and Lindsay. The late William Shepherd's woolen factory, clover, and saw mill were advertised by executors Thomas F. and Solomon Shepherd, *American*, February 24, 1863. It was on the Western Maryland Railroad, 0.5 mile from Union Bridge, "its present terminus."

Shepherd Wood advertised that he had purchased the works at Union Bridge where he and Hammer were producing cloth, cassimeres, and blankets, *Frederick Examiner*, April 6, 1864. The 1867 *Bradstreet's Directory* listed Wood and Hammer with a woolen mill at Union Bridge, giving then a rating of CD, a good reference for a small business. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Sheppherd [sic] Wood's woolen mill with \$1400 capital investment, 3 employees, and annual output of \$845 over a 7-month season. A 4-foot fall on Little Pipe Creek drove a wheel 4.3 ft broad at 40 rpm to develop 10 hp. The factory was still standing when Scharf wrote in 1882; its site was the south side of the original road to New Windsor. The founder was given as Solomon Shepherd by *Carroll Record*, April 6, 1895. The 1877 atlas showed Shepherd Wood with a chopping and cornmeal mill as well as the woolen manufactory. Location was 17-B-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SHILOH MILL (8)

See Smith-Ebberly Mill.

SHOALS MILL (5 or 14)

Laws of Md., Acts of November 1782, Chapter ____, was an Act for laying out a road from Philip Shoal's Mill, in Baltimore County, until it intersects the main road leading from Frederick-Town to Baltimore-Town, between Mansell's and Hood's Tavern, in Anne Arundel County.

SHOCKS MILL (HOWARD)

"The Late Flood at Sykesville Shocks Mill located at Morgan's Switch, a point about thirty-six miles from the city, has also been demolished, and the four mills in the vicinity of Marriottsville shared the same fate," Gazette, July 27, 1868. Possibly near Morgan Station Road east of Woodbine. The 1862 Martenet map of Carroll County showed Jarrett Shocks mill on the south bank of Patapco at 33-J-4 in the Carroll County ADC Street Atlas.

SHOWER FOUNDRY (6)

This works was established by Jacob Shower in 1851 as an implement works. Shower once cast a cannon. In 1882, it was operated by William H. Shower, HWM, p. 889. The 1880 census showed Shower with \$2500 capital investment in a works with 4 employees and annual output of \$1500, including 30 plows, 23 horse rakes, 2 thrashers, and 4 horse powers. The *Commercial Growth Business Review and Directory* (Franklin Publishing Company: Philadelphia, 1892), p. 113, listed W. H. Shower's Manchester Foundry and Machine Shop, founded in 1848 by Adam Shower, father of the owner. "The plant occupies a space of ground 100 200 feet in area upon which is erected numerous buildings. The foundry is 55 x 30 feet in dimensions and the machine shop 45 x 45. Both are admirably equipped with moulds, apparatus and machinery run by two steam engines aggregating fifteen horse-power. Employment is furnished five skilled men in the manufacture of all kinds of iron castings for machinery, plows, stoves, iron railing, mill work, fencing and every description of iron work and models to order."

SHOWERS MILL (6)

Campbells Mill was mentioned as located near a tract called Pitt that was advertised in the *Md. Journal*, April 24, 1792; the property was 30 miles from Baltimore Town. The 1798 tax list of North and Pipe Creek Hundreds listed John Campbell's stone mill house, 2 stories, 28 x 28 ft, on part of Fostors Hunting Grounds. The 1823 Assessor's Field Book of Old Baltimore County Election District 3 showed Abraham Showers with a \$200 gristmill on the same tract. Martenet's 1862 county map showed Showers Old Mill on Georges Run, while the 1877 atlas showed nothing. The 1877 atlas however showed a distinct G. Showers sawmill north of Manchester. Location of the 1862 mill was 15-A-6 in the ADC Street Atlas. The ruin of the 1862 mill was reported on the property of Peter

Streett at 2384 Fairmount Road in 1999 (communication from William Foshag of Carlisle, Pa.).

SHOWER TANNERY (6)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George Shower tannery with \$2000 capital investment in a tannery with 4 employees and annual output of 3600 skins (\$10,800) working by horse power.

SHREEVE MILL (4)

Same as Busby or Green Mill.

SHRIVER CANNERY (W)

See Waggoner & Matthews Foundry.

SHRIVERS MILL (3)

See Union Mills.

SHRIVERS MILL (7)

See Avondale Mill for Shrivens on Little Pipe Creek.

SHRIVERS MILL (PA.)

See Ludwicks New Mill.

SHRIVER TANNERY (3)

Bradstreet's Directory, 1867, gave the A. K. Shriver and Sons tannery at Union Mills a rating of BB, meaning high grade capital, good credit. The 1877 atlas on p. 39 showed a drawing of the two-story tannery of A. K. Shriver and Sons at Union Mills where they manufactured oak-tanned sole leather; the atlas map placed the works on the east side of Old Hanover Pike, south bank of Deep Run.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Andrew K. Shriver, tanner, with \$800 capital investment, 3 employees, water-powered annual output of 2000 skins (\$4500). *Bradstreet's Directory* in 1867 listed A. K. Shriver and Sons, tanners, with a BB rating, very good credit. The 1880 census of manufactures listed A. K. Shriver and Son with \$10,000 capital investment, 6 hands, 2 boilers, one 10 hp engine, and annual output of 2600 sides (\$14,000). Location was 4-D-13 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SHRIVER TANNERY (7)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Francis Shriver's horse-powered tannery with \$2500 capital investment, 3 employees, and annual output of 1600 sides of tan leather (\$4600).

SHROYER FOUNDRY (1)

Shroyer Foundry was a long, low frame building, the site of a later lime kiln. It manufactured hoes, tongs, and shovels at Taneytown about 1795. Guns were made here before the establishment of the Harpers Ferry arsenal, HWM, p. 837. It burned down early in the 19th century. There had been a horse-powered grindstone.

SHUEY MILL (7)

See Lees Mill.

SIX MILL ()

There was a Henry Six who ran a mill on Big Pipe Creek in what was in 1771 still Frederick County. Six bought Bucklodge on Big Pipe Creek in 1778 from the heirs of John Digges. It was near the Taneytown-Middleburg Road. Six died in 1799, (*Catoctin and Monocacy*, p. 163).

*Simpson Mill or
Donald Six Mill,
1984.*



**SIMPSONS MILL (10)
SIMPSONS MILL ROAD**

This power-operated feed mill carried on by Donald Six was on the Western Maryland Railroad and Md. 641 (Johnsville Road) south of Middleburg. In 2006 it was apparently used as a residence, No. 560 Johnsville Road. Location is 16-C-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SIX MILL (9)

Same as Simpsons Mill.

SKIDMORE MILL (9)

The 1862 Martenet county map showed James Skidmore with a sawmill on Gillis Falls, south of Brodbeck Road. The 1877 atlas showed H. P. Skidmore saw and cider mill near Winfield. Skidmore Road runs from the Pickett Mill site to Md. 26 west of Winfield. Location was 28-F-3 in the ADC Street Atlas.

**SMELSER MILL (11)
SMELSER MILL ROAD**

The 1798 tax list showed Michael Smelser with part of the tract Oak Hill and a brick mill house. The 1850 census of manufactures listed David Smeltzer [sic] with \$3500 capital investment in a water mill with 1-1/2 employees, 2 pair of burrs, and \$600 annual output in custom work.

David Smelser of New Windsor advertised 170 acres of land in 1843, including a brick house and a brick mill plus a log dwelling near the mill, Carol Lee, *Legacy of the Land* (Westminster, 1982), pp. 36-37.

The mill dam of David Smelser on Little Pipe Creek was broken, and about 60 feet of the dam carried away, *Sun*, January 16, 1846. *Bradstreet's Directory* rated D. W. Smelser with a C, a good rating for a small business. The 1877 county atlas showed the D. P. Smelser with a grist and saw mill on Little Pipe Creek at present Springdale Road north of New Windsor. The 1880 census of manufactures showed David Smelser with \$300 capital investment in a sawmill with 4 employees, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and annual output of \$1800 in lumber (\$1800). A 9-foot fall on Little Pipe Creek drove a 12 hp turbine 3 ft broad at 50 rpm.

Coal and lumber were also listed in the 1887 State business directory. D. P. Smelser for a number of years was in the milling business about 1 mile from New Windsor and then formed D. P. Smelser and Sons to sell grain and fertilizer, etc., at New Windsor, *Carroll County 1837-1910*, p. 57. Smelser Mill Road was mentioned as three miles NW of New Windsor, *Democratic Advocate*, April 2,

1937, p. 2. A surviving paper flour sack reads, "Smelser's Own Flour. Manufactured by D. P. Smelser & Son, New Windsor, Md."

The MHS Special Collections has a cabinet sized photograph of Smelser's Mill, a frame and clapboard building at New Windsor. Location of the original mill was 18-A-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SMITH DISTILLERY ()

The 1880 census of manufactures listed John Smith with \$667 capital investment in a fruit distillery producing \$700 over a 1-month operation.

SMITHS FOUNDRY (11)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Samuel A. Smith, "moulder," at New Windsor with \$2000 capital investment, 3 employees, and annual output of \$2000 in iron castings. A 6 hp overshot wheel 8 ft broad was driven at 10 rpm by Dickinsons Branch. S. A. Smith, successor to Engel, Smith and Co., announced reopening of New Windsor Machine Shop and Foundry, *Democratic Advocate*, May 30, 1885.

SMITHS MILL (8)

See Ebberly Mill.

SNOWDENS MILL (5)

Laws of Md., Acts of 1793, Chapter 25, mentioned "the road from Francis Snowden's mill in Baltimore County to the Great Falls of Patapsco at or near Solomon Allen's Mill, where the great road crosses said falls."

Joseph Snowden advertised the mansion of his father, Francis Snowden, on Liberty Road, 16.5 miles from Baltimore. "About a quarter mile from the farm dwelling is a two-story gristmill on a never failing stream which runs a mile through the property and has a fall sufficient for any kind of manufactory . . . Also a first rate mill seat on the Patapsco. The land was evenly divided on both sides of the Patapsco," *American*, August 4, 1815. Snowdens Branch was the first creek west of the Patapsco on Liberty Road and is now inundated by the reservoir. The 1818 Assessment of Old Baltimore County Election District No. 6 listed John B. Snowden with P. Snowden's Farm, 325 acres, and a gristmill worth \$150 and a sawmill worth \$50. The same assets were listed in the 1823 tax list. In 1976, George Horvath talked to city forester Louis Ningard who reported that there had been a foundation, possibly the mill, but it was by now under water; no cemeteries were found although some were mentioned as reserved by the original families in old deeds.

SNOWDEN TANNERY (5)

Francis Snowden received a patent of 11.25 acres called The Tanyard in 1794 (Patents, IC No. I:613, MSA). Tanyard a property of Joseph Snowden, was sold under decree by trustee Samuel Moale, Sr., in 1817 to Robert Gilmor, Jr., and Sr. and to William Gilmor (Baltimore County deeds, WG 143:364, MSA). Henry Snowden sold part of The Tanyard to Edward Ireland in 1820 (Baltimore County deeds, WG 157:54, MSA). Probably near Snowdens Mill, above.

SNYDER TANNERY (8)

Andrew Snyder was listed as a tanner in Hampstead by *Bradstreet's Directory*, 1867, with a CCDDD rating, which was very good for small company. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Andrew Snyder with \$1210 capital investment, 1 employee, and annual output of 2800 sides and 24 skins (\$11,250), plus \$500 in currying over a 9-month season.

SOAPSTONE MILL (5)

See both Clinchfield and Oursler soapstone mills.

SOUTH BRANCH MILLS (2)

Same as Englemans (Wellers) Mill.

SOUTHERN STATES COOPERATIVE (1)

This modern feed mill was operating on the west side of Harney Road in Taneytown, 1976. The Reindollar Mill on the railroad in Taneytown was acquired by Southern States in 1969 and later closed up.

SOUTHERN STATES HAMPSTEAD COOPERTIVE (8)

Listed in 1971 telephone directory at 13 Shiloh Avenue, Hampstead.

SOUTHERN STATES MOUNT AIRY COOPERATIVE (13)

Listed in the 1966 Frederick County telephone directory at Center Street, Mt. Airy.

SPANGLER MILL (6)

See Basehores Mill.

SPAR MILL (8)

See Browns Mill for Spar or Spohr mills listed near Houcksville.

SPAR MILL (12)

The John Spar mill was near Union Bridge on Little Pipe Creek. Probably same as Switzer Mill, q. v.

SPARRS MILL (4)

Probably a spelling variation of Spar used on RFD map. See Lees Mill.

SPRING GROVE MILLS (10)

Frederick Dern was listed as a miller in 1773 when he purchased 100 acres from William Hawke (or Haugh) (Frederick County deeds, S;376). Still described as a miller in 1779, Dern purchased parts of the tracts The Forrest and Long Snake, to the east of his original parcel (Frederick County deeds, WR 2:105, 249). In both deeds made in 1799, John Ross Key was a witness.

A map made by Mr. Millard Rice, sent to the author by John P. Dern of Redwood City, California, showed that the mill of interest here fits within the lines of the 1773 deed to the colonial miller Frederick Dern.

In the *Md. Journal*, July 6, 1790, Key advertised a valuable merchant mill on Pipe Creek about 45 miles from Baltimore. "This mill built within the last 18 months . . . 50 x 40, three stories high, two pair of burrs, four feet six inches each; a pair of country stones; a rolling screen, to clean wheat; a complete set of bolting cloths, and two sets of hoisting gears, so contrived that all the works will run with either of the water wheels."

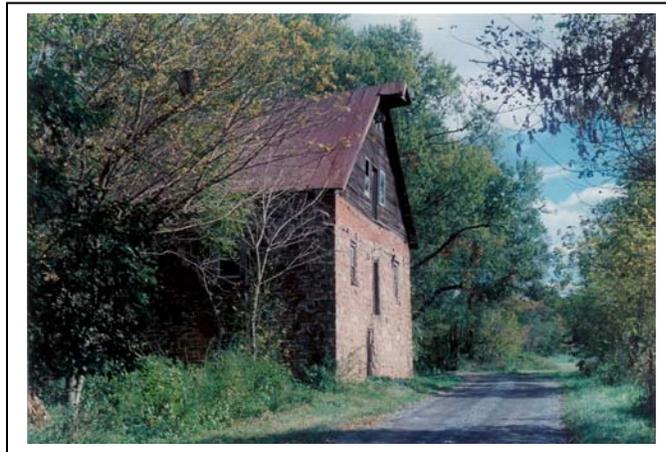
Key wrote to General Otho H. Williams on April 20, 1790, "I shall be most obliged to you if you will inform Mr. Randle that I have for Sale a large and convenient Mill situated on Pipe Creek that I will dispose of on reasonable terms," MHS Special Collections, Ms. 908, VI, No. 547. John Ross Key (1754-1821) owned the Terra Rubra estate, so called because of its red soil.

In 1795, John Ross Key sold 207 acres of Terra Rubra to James and Richard Winchester (Frederick County deeds, WR 13:273). In 1803, the Winchesters mortgaged to Joshua Delaplaine part of Terra Rubra and a mill (Frederick County deeds, 24:461).

The Key Mill was apparently near to, if not the same as, the Dern Mill shown on the Dennis Griffith map of 1794-1795, which showed it on the south bank of Big Pipe Creek, 2 miles west of Bruceville. The 1798 tax list of Pipe Creek Hundred listed Frederick Derr [sic] with a stone mill house on the tracts Forrest and Long Snake. Dern's widow, Sophia Dern sold the mill to Joshua and Daniel Delaplaine

in 1806 (Frederick County deeds WR 28:483). The next year, the Winchesters conveyed their mortgaged mill on Terra Rubra to Joshua Delaplaine (Frederick County deeds, WR 31:507) and the Dern and Key tracts became merged in later deeds.

The 1820 census of manufactures showed Daniel Delaplaine with \$4000 capital investment in a mill in District 6 with 2 hands, and annual consumption of 15,000 bu wheat, rye, Indian corn and buckwheat; annual output was \$16,500 in flour for bread, chop, and plaster of Paris. Delaplaine refused to list the equipment of his recently repaired mill [suggesting that he was using the Oliver Evans inventions without having taken out a license].



John and Frederick Delaplaine deeded a mill on the combined tracts to John, Paul, and William Carmack in 1823 (Frederick County deeds, JS 18:387), and the Carmacks deeded to Frederick Delaplaine of Daniel in 1826. The next year, three partners, John Carmack, John McPherson, and William Miller acquired all interest of John and Joshua Delaplaine at a Sheriff's sale. After various complexities, Paul Carmack and Robert Landers took title in 1835 (Frederick County deeds, JS 49:386). The *Sun*, January 16, 1846, reported that both Mr. Diffendall and Mr. Carmack suffered injury to their dams in a flood. Carmack and Landers conveyed to Daniel S. Hering in 1847.

Ralph F. Martz of Frederick, Md., sent the author a note that Paul Carmack was born October 18, 1786, and died August 20, 1877, and was buried in the M. P. Cemetery at Walkersville, Frederick County, Md. Robert Landers was born in Scotland, May 17, 1796, and he died May 25, 1883. He was buried in the Methodist Cemetery at Middleburg, Carroll County, Md.

The 1850 census of manufactures (Carroll County District 1) listed Daniel Hering with a water mill with \$3500 capital investment, 3 run of stones, and annual output of 1200 bbl flour and other work (\$6600).

Herring sold to Augustus Herring and William Henry Herring in 1851 (Carroll County deeds, JBB 12:98). The two Herrings conveyed in 1855 to Philip W. Hahn and wife Susannah for \$4300 along with 99.5 acres along Pipe Creek, including parts of the Forrest, Now or Never, and Terra Rubra (Carroll County deeds, JBB 17:508).

In 1860, the property was sold to John Hess and wife. On March 16, 1861, a deed was made to Joel Myers and wife, Mary A., but it has been stated that Myers never operated the mill. However, Myers mill appeared on the 1862 Martenet county map, and Joel Myers was shown in the 1877 atlas and listed in the 1887 State business directory as miller at York Road on the Western Maryland Railroad.

John S. Weybright of Double Pipe Creek, Md., wrote that, "I have rented Joel Mayers [sic] mill near here. The mill has just been repaired with the latest machinery on the full roller system with a capacity of 25 barrels per day," *American Miller*, 19 (October 1, 1891): 700.

An advertisement for "Spring Grove Mills" flour was placed by John S. Weybright, Double Pipe Creek, *American Sentinel*, June 17, 1893.

The mill was auctioned on March 27, 1904, to Herman R. Allender who paid \$2205 for the mill and 19 acres, 25 square perches. In 1907, it was purchased by George C. and Maud Naylor for \$3500. The water wheel developed 10 to 20 hp, depending on the volume of the water flowing through the upper gate. Annual output was 1.5 bbl/hr of cornmeal. The brand name was White Dove Flour.

In 1919, Floyd F. Wiley and wife Etta bought the mill and operated for 28 years. "Spring Grove Mill—Water" was the only entry under Detour in the *Northwestern Miller* list of nationwide mills in 1930 and 1931. Floyd Wiley sold out to Lester H. Hows in 1944 on account of declining health. In 1964, Cecil C. Priest and wife bought the works and operated two years. In June 1954, the place was bought by the Cosdens, and it appeared on later tax lists as property of Gerald R. Myers.

The chain of title shown above was furnished in part by Ermine Shoemaker to the HS of Carroll County. See also, *Sun*, March 1, 1942, "They Prosper—The Millers of Maryland." That report depicted Mr. Wiley inspecting the cogs and stated that the mill had once been operated by an undershot wheel but was then using turbines. The mill still stands about 1 mile above Double Pipe Creek on present Naylor's Mill Road between Keymar and Detour. The mill dwelling was vacant in October, 1998. The mill race was intact at that time, A number of white French burr stones were leaning on the mill wall. There was an arched water outflow on the east wall of the mill; the mill was of reddish local stone with several courses of brick, Still standing in October 2006, but the dwelling has vanished. Location is 8-J-11 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SPRING MILLS (7)

See Welles Mill.

SPRING MILLS LEAD MINE ()

This mine was in 1882 on the property of John T. Hill, 1.0 mile south of Westminster on Western Md. Railroad; discovered in 1878; in 1879, an engine made by the Taylor Mfg. Co. of Westminster was taken to the pit and operated by Gilberg and Lilly of Philadelphia, HWM, p. 927.

SPRINGFIELD MINING COMPANY ()

The Enoch Pratt Free Library has a prospectus for the Springfield Mining Company published 1858 (Catalog No. XHD 9539.C72.S6).

SPRINGFIELD ROLLER MILLS (5)

See Hering Mill.

SPRINGVILLE FLOUR MILL (6)

See Bahns Mill.

STAINES MILL LOT (4)

Thomas Stains on June 22, 1774, had a tract surveyed under a common warrant originally issued to Gills Staines for 45 acres, the parcel to be called "Staines Mill Lot" located near the head of a spring descending into the Roaring Run (James Calder, "Survey Book of Baltimore County, etc.," p. 201.

STARNER MILL (1)

See Sheldrake Mill.

STARNER MILL (6)

Starner Mill was SW of Ebbyvale on the RFD map.

STEEL TANNERY (5)

John Caldwell, agent, advertised the former property of John O'Donnell, Esq., deceased, the Never Die Farm in the Barrens of Baltimore County, adjoining the seat of William Patterson, Esq., including a merchant mill, saw mill, plaster mill, and tan yard, *Federal Gazette*, August 29, 1806. The *Baltimore Gazette*, November 17, 1836, contained an advertisement by James G. Bennett offering a valuable

tanyard adjoining the village of Freedom, “some years occupied by Joseph Steel . . . about 30 vats . . . apply adjoining farm Never Die.” The 1850 census of manufactures listed Joseph Steel with \$1000 capital, 2 hands, and annual output of 500 skins (\$3000) in his horse-powered tannery. Steel had appeared in the 1820 census of manufactures with Never Die Tanyard near Freedom on Captain Barrett’s plantation. Location was 29-J-8 in the ADC Street Atlas, reached by Emerald Lane south of Liberty Road (Md. 26). The farm has been developed into “Emerald Valley” and Piney Run Lake.

STEELE MILL (9)

W. R. Steele had a sawmill on a branch of the Monocacy on the 1862 Martenet map.

STEVENSONS COPPER FURNACE/MILL SEAT (4)

See Deer Park Furnace.

STEVENSON MILL (7)

See Winters Mill.

STILLS—1798 (1)

The following stills were found in the 1798 Frederick County tax list of Taneytown and Piney Creek Hundreds, on the tracts indicated with the value of new taxable property:

1. Samuel Beigler	Big Meadow, “built a small still house”	£ 10
2. John Coblentz	Black Oak Level, small still house	£ 5
3. George Cragloe	Owings Chance, small still house	£ 10
4. Henry Hand	Bedford, “built a stone still house.” Near present Otterdale	£ 20
5. Andrew Hull	Lemmons Range, Good Meadow, small Still house.	£ 10

STOCKSDALE MILL (4)

The 1813 Assessment of Old Baltimore County Election District No. 7 listed Edward Stocksdale with the tract Hookers Meadow, 308 acres, and a mill worth \$300, plus 9 slaves.

The 1818 Assessment of Old Baltimore County District 7 showed Edward Stocksdale of Jn with part of the tract Flag Meadow and a gristmill worth \$200. In 1823, Edward Stocksdale was shown with both a grist and saw mill (\$340). The 1837 Carroll County First Tax List showed Edward Stocksdale with the tracts Cold Saturday and Point Intelligence plus a gristmill.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Stocksdale and Slay with \$1400 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 2 pair of burrs, 1 saw, and annual output of \$600 in sundries, \$250 in sawing. Solomon Stocksdale (of Edmond) had a mill on Beaver Dam, a grist and saw mill 6 miles south of Westminster and 0.5 mile from Westminster Turnpike; it was a stone building, 30 x 30 ft; 3 stories high; with 22 pair of burrs, as advertised by J. Cockey, agent, in 1856. On Beaver Run, it was still called Stocksdale mill on the 1862 Martenet and 1863 Shearer maps.

The 1877 atlas showed it as the grist and saw mill of Francis L. Herring [sic]. Hering (1835-199) was a Confederate veteran, having enlisted in Gilmore's Battalion, 1st Maryland Cavalry, Company D, in July 1864; he was paroled at Staunton, Va., on May 1, 1865 (data from Erick F. Davis).

The 1880 census of manufactures showed the custom grist and saw mill of Francis L. Herring [sic] with \$1500 capital investment with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 200 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 18-foot fall on Beaver Run drove 4 turbines at 324 rpm to develop 32 hp. Annual output was 664 bbl flour, 142 tons meal, 91 tons feed, and 52 tons buckwheat (\$10,905).

The sawmill represented \$500 capital investment and 2 employees, 1 each circular and Muley saw. The same fall drove two flutter wheels 3 ft broad at 20 rpm to develop 10 hp; annual output was 60,000 ft (\$920).

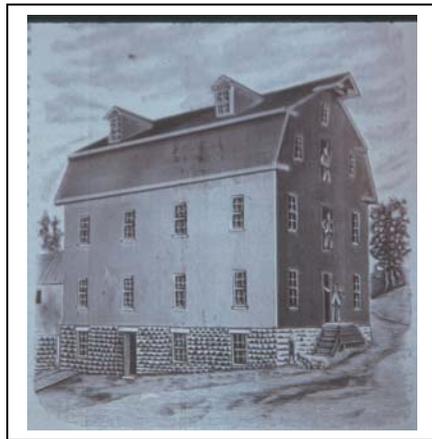
The *American Miller*, 17 (May 1, 1889): 348, reported, "F. L. Hering of Finksburg, Md., is changing his flour mill to the short roller system."

The lead article in the *American Miller*, 19 (February 1 1891): 92, was "Comet Roller Mills at Finksburg, Md." The article reported that in 1883, Hering had torn down the old mill built in 1812 and constructed a roller mill on the same foundation; the new mill was 30 x 40 feet with a wheel house 7 x 20 feet. An illustration showed the new Comet Roller Mills as a gambrel roofed structures three stories with the 3 levels of loading doors; the new equipment included 3 stand of roller units. The brands being made were Silver Lake, O. K. Straight Grade; and Round Top. The next issue, March 1, 1891 (19:184) reported that Hering was trying a New Idea Purifier.

The *American Miller*, 20 (June 1, 1892): 335, reported, "F. L. Hering of Finksburg, Md., is putting in additional rolls, furnished by the Case Mfg. Co., of Columbus, O."

F. L. Hering sent a letter to the *American Miller*, 20 (October 1, 1892): 274, which is worth quoting because of the rarity of writing by millers:

... after remodeling to the roller short system ... [believes in future for small local roller plant] ... I have one double set of 6 x 12 Case Rolls with the H. A. Hueffner Special Corrugations, one single stand of 6 x 12 Case rolls, smooth, and 24-inch pony burr that I used before remodeling. Mr. Hueffner of Plmer, Ill., made my first flow sheet, and arranged it so I could use all the machinery I had on hand, the only additional machinery being scalpers. We are making a barrel of splendid grade flour (not an ounce of low grade) out of 273 pounds of wheat. We have made several test runs, and find the same results following each test. I will have to say that I quit guessing at milling twenty years ago. Someone said in the last *American Miller* that he did not believe in small test runs. There is a difference between running a test of a hundred bushels of wheat in a 25-barrel mill and a six month's run: the former tests the mill, while the latter tests the miller. If a mill will make a barrel of flour out of 4:30 bushels of wheat to-day and doesn't do it tomorrow under the same conditions, it is the miller's fault. Now boys, come around and see the little "bobbest-tailed" mill you ever saw doing work. I am not ashamed of it after following the business for thirty seven years. – C. L. Hering, "Comet Roller Mills."



Comet Roller Mill from Am. Miller, Oct. 1, 1892.

In Equity Cause No. 4488, Robert L. Shipley testified that Francis L. Hering had died, June 1909, owning a grist and flour mill and other buildings worth about \$4000. Mrs. Hering testified that "the grist mill there is in active operation by Frank Hering, John W. Abbott and myself that we are running the same for the purpose of retaining our customers for said mill until property can be sold."

A voucher on the mill's letterhead showed that F. Carroll Hering spelled his name with one "R"; he was "Prop. of Meadow View Roller Mills, Hampstead, Md." The trustees reported, "it being a Mill property and knowing that very few persons would be desirous to acquire such property, did on the 21st day of September A. D. close up a sale . . . unto Charles H. Van Cleaf."

The mill later passed to Sherwood Kay who held it until the 1940s. The mill was also called Comet Roller Mills and appeared as such on the 1949/1959 topographic map. Kays Mill Road runs from Md. 140 to Md. 91. The front wall of the mill had an inscription "1813-1993." It was standing in 1958 and was then owned by Beaver Run Fish and Game Club, but by 1966, only a foundation remained at Hughes Road and Kays Mill Road. Map location was 26-A-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

STONERS MILL (6)

See Hoover Mill.

STONERS MILL (12)

Stoners Mill was on the east side of Sams Creek, 2 miles above Little Pipe Creek and within Frederick County at the time of the Dennis Griffith 1704-1795 map. Varlé's 1808 map showed the J. Stoner Mill at the bend downstream of the present McKinstry Mill.

According to MPHS, p. 159, the mill was built at the time of the French and Indian War by John Stoner "near the present Linwood." There was a tradition that the first mill was burned by Indians. It was succeeded by the Fuss Mill. Location of the 1808 map symbol was 17-A-12 in the ADC Street Atlas.

STONESIFER MILL (2)

The 1877 atlas showed the U. Yingley grist and saw mill on Bear Branch, SW of Mayberry Post Office, on the west side of Mayberry Road. Later, this was the W. Stonesifer Mill on the west side of Mayberry Road, south bank of Bear Run. William Stonesifer's mill was at Mayberry, 1882, per HWM, p. 863. The 1880 census of manufactures listed William L. Stonesifer's sawmill with \$600 capital investment, with 1 gang of 3 saws and 1 circular saw. A 10-foot fall on Bear Branch drove a 14 hp overshot wheel 7 ft broad at 24 rpm to cut 80,000 ft lumber (\$960).

Capital investment in the custom flour mill was \$2100 and there were 2 run of stones and 40 bu/diem maximum capacity. The same water wheel produced 60 bbl flour, 14 tons meal, 52 tons feed, and 250 lb buckwheat (\$2800). Also listed in the 1880 and 1887 State business directories. Bill Grove of Mayberry told the author in or about 1975 that he had seen a millstone and a millrace but the mill

was torn down in 1949. Location was 11-A-6 in the ADC Street Atlas, just south of Mayberry village.

STONESIFERS MILL (3)

Stonesifers Mill was on Silver Run per Mrs. Barnes list.

STOUCK AND SHRIVER FOUNDRY (7)

This works was listed in the 1880 census of manufacture with \$8000 capital investment, 9 employees, 1 boiler, a 25 hp engine, and annual output of \$10,000, including 4 harrows, 212 plows, 34 horse rakes, 10 fanning mills, 8 threshers, and 10 hay and straw cutters.

STOUFFER AND PLAINE MILL (11)

See Engar Mill on Sams Creek.

STOUFFER FERTILIZER WORKS (11)

Joseph E. Stouffer Fertilizer plant was the successor of D. H. Maynard and Charles Jones at New Windsor, *Some Carroll County Villages*, p. 57.

STOUT LIME KILN (7)

Joseph Stout advertised lime at 9 cents per bushel in 1844. The kiln was on the Joseph Orendorff farm. 1.25 miles from Westminster HWM, p. 959. The 1850 census of manufactures listed output of 15,000 bu/annum of lime worth \$1500, with 2 employees, and \$500 capital investment.

STOWEY MILL (7)

See Lees Mill.

STREMMEL MILL (11)

See Nicodemus Mill in Election District 11.

STUBBINS PAPER MILL (4)

William Stubbins was listed in the 1887 State directory as paper manufacturer at Gamber. The atlas had shown him as manager of Caledonia Paper Mill.

STUDYS MILL (3)

A mill symbol appeared here on the 1808 Charles Varlé map. The 1862 Martenet county map showed the Stady [sic] Mill, whereas the 1877 atlas showed the grist and saw mill of the estate of Dr. Study, NE of Myersville, north side of Deep Run Road between Shriver Tannery and the Erhart woolen factory. Also mentioned 1882 in HWM, p. 867. Location was 4-F-11 in the ADC Street Atlas.

STULLER LIME KILN (2)

Joshua Stuller was listed as a lime burner at Linwood in the 1880 State business directory. A lime quarry appeared just SW of the station in the 1877 county atlas.

STULTZ MILL (12)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed William Stultz with \$1100 capital investment in a water mill with 1 employee, 3 run of stones, and annual output of 500 bbl flour (\$2200) and \$700 in custom work. The 1862 Martenet county map showed William Stultz gristmill on the east side of Main Street across the tracks from the hotel at the rail terminus in Union Bridge. No mill was shown there in the atlas; there is probably a map error. Location was 16-K-5 in the ADC Street Atlas. See Switzer Mill below.

SWITZER MILL (12)

Jacob Switzer built a grist and saw mill on the site of Joseph Wright's earlier mill on Pipe Creek at Union Bridge. The new mill was brick, four stories, 20 x 32 ft. The *History of Union Bridge*, p. 10, gave the date as 1821.

John Switzer at Union Bridge advertised in the *American*, November 27, 1843, to sell a mill on Little Pipe Creek at the mouth of Sam's Creek, a two-story log dwelling house, and "a lime kiln cut out of an everlasting ledge of limestone rock. The Merchants Mill is a fine new brick building, completely fitted up for merchants work, driven by Little Pipe Creek, and has capacity to manufacture 10,000 barrels of flour per season." There was also a sawmill.

The 1850 census of manufactures valued John Switzer's water mill at \$5000, listing 1 employee, 2 pair of burrs, and annual output of 220 bbl flour (\$1150). It was Switzers as shown on the 1860 map of Frederick County by Bond.

The mill was enlarged with a frame addition by Joel K. Bollinger and passed to Eden Engleman, who was shown as owner of a flour, feed, and saw mill at Union Bridge in the 1877 atlas. The atlas inset map showed the mill just west of this compact village close to Pipe Creek south of Locust Street. Location was 16-J-6 in the ADC Street atlas.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Eden Engleman mill with \$8000 capital investment with 2 employees, 250 bu/diem maximum capacity, 3 run of stones, and one-half custom trade. A 7.5-foot fall on Little Pipe Creek drove 3 turbines:

4 ft broad	60 rpm	12 hp
2.75 ft broad	60 rpm	8 hp
2 ft broad	75 rpm	15 hp.

Annual output was 1850 bbl flour, 50 bbl rye, 12.5 tons meal, 63 tons feed, and 1200 lb hominy (\$15,000). The works was also equipped with a 25 hp steam engine. The *American Miller*, 18 (January 1, 1890): 52, reported, “E. Engleman of Union Bridge, Md., will probably put new machinery in is mill.”

Engleman was still owner per “History of Union Bridge,” by Daniel Wolfe, *Carroll Record*, April 6, 1895. The *American Miller*, 28 (February 1, 1900): 170, reported, “On account of death . . . will sell . . . mill of 48 barrels capacity . . . water and steam power . . . near railroad . . . 42 acres . . . call or write W. D. Engleman, Union Bridge, Md.” [The sources conflict as to what was built on the site of the Union Bridge Hotel.] A letter from Carroll E. Harp to Ralph F. Martz of Frederick, Md., in 1974, stated that “in late years it was Spohr’s . . . near Union bridge . . . torn down near Mackley’s, Union Bridge.” Map location was 16-J-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

SYKESVILLE (5)

The town of Sykesville was named for James Sykes, an Englishman, who converted a flour mill into a cotton factory; the actual structure was across the river in Howard County, for which see Howard Cotton Factory. See also the Shaeffer Cotton Mill listed by Bishop in MAM, 3:544. Wade H. D. Warfield built a combined mill and elevator of 3-1/2 stories (6 stories in the elevator part) in 1909, producing 100 bbl/diem of Cook’s Delight flour. The company had started in 1889 as a hardware and lumber firm, Carroll County, 1837-1910, p. 29. See more data under Warfield Mill. In 1966, there were still some feed mills in operation at Sykesville. The town was just west of Elba Furnace, q. v.

TANEYTOWN (1)

The Reindollar Company was operating a large commercial feed mill producing Wayne Feeds south of Main Street along the railroad in the late 1960s on our first exploration, also called Taneytown Warehouse & Milling Company. The Taneytown Grain and Supply Company was on Mill Avenue, and there was also a Southern States Cooperative on the west side of Harney Road. In the 21st century, there is a new police station where Reindollar had stood. For Taneytown Roller Mill, see Zollikoffer Mill (of 1890).

TANNERY (7)

For the village of Tannery, see Weiner & Schlosser Tannery.

TANYARD (5)

For a tract called The Tanyard, see Snowdens Tanyard.

TAYLOR MFG. CO. (7)

See Union Agricultural Works.

TAYLOR MILL (2)

See Trevanion Mill.

TENTSFIELD SAWMILL (5)

The 1862 Martenet county map showed William Tentsfield sawmill on the north bank of Morgan Run SSE of Louisville but no sawmill appeared in the 1877 atlas. at present 30-H-4 in the ADC Street Atlas. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Tentsfield water mill with \$2000 capital investment and 2 employees, 2 pair of burrs, 1 saw, and annual output of \$500 in sundries and \$200 in sawing.

THOMAS FOUNDRY (12)

Jacob R. Thomas built a factory to manufacture flax and linen at Union Bridge. He had invented a reaping machine that functioned as early as 1811. On its first demonstration, the reaper mowed well, but did not bind properly. Thomas quit the project after suffering public ridicule of the early experiments, MPHS, p. 60. Scharf described the apparatus in HWM, p. 972. A cousin, Obed Hussey, produced a successful version in 1833, accepted as the first American reaper by Bolles in *Industrial History of the U. S.*, p. 40.

TOWNSEND MILL (3 or 9)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed John P. Townsend with \$7000 capital investment in a water mill, 2 employees, 4 pair of stones, and annual output of \$1200 in custom work.

TRACEY MILL (4)

Tracey Mill was NE of Patapsco village and south of Wesley Chapel per the RFD route map. Possibly the same as Koons.

TRACEY PAPER MILL (6)

John Tracey was listed as a paper manufacturer at or near Manchester in 1887 State business directory. The 1880 census of manufactures listed John W. Tracey [sic] paper mill with \$4000 capital investment, 4 employees, and annual output of 160 tons wrapping paper (\$91142).

An 18-foot fall on Gunpowder Falls drove 2 overshot wheels 8 ft broad at 8 rpm to develop 75 hp. The tub engines had 2 washers, 28-inch wide roll bars, 24-inch diameter rolls of 1500 lb maximum. The paper machine had a 36-inch wide cylinder.

TRACEYS MILL (6) TRACYS MILL ROAD

The 1862 Martenet county map showed the Jacob Miller saw and grist mill on the Gunpowder. The saw and grist mill of John W. Tracy was shown in the 1877 atlas on South Branch at Tracy Mill Road on the present Md. 86, SW of Lineboro. The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. W. Tracy with \$3000 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 3 run of stones, and 75 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 12 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad was driven by the Gunpowder. Annual output was 600 bbl flour, 20 bbl rye, 200 tons meal, 20 tons feed, and 0.7 ton buckwheat. Some old farm buildings remain at the site and a modern feed warehouse operated by C. H. Folk.

The original Tracy Mill is extinct, its site occupied by Betty Hook's house [1978] per data from Christine Armacost. The fairly new Folk Mill (itself on the site of a paper mill) was a Tracey family mill at first; upon being widowed, Mrs. Tracey married a Folk, and thus the new concrete-block feed mill continued a long tradition. Location was 6-H-6 in the ADC Street Atlas.

TREVANION MILL (2)

Leonard Kitzmiller, son of Martin Kitzmiller of Adams County, Pa., and survivor of the shooting incident with the Digges family, patented "No Spring" tract, 150 acres in 1760 and built a mill on the south side of the Big Pipe Creek, 4 miles below Silver Run, at a place now called Trevanion. Kitzmiller deeded the tract to Samuel Cookson in 1773. Hired millers were Ludwig Hahn and Deverte Teter.

David and Elizabeth Kephart, German settlers, bought the mill in 1792, and it appeared as Kepharts on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 map. The 1798 tax list showed Kephart with the tract No Spring, a brick mill house, bridge, and saw mill, last assigned to Solomon Kephart, £ 100 in new tax base.

Local histories have stated that the new, brick Kephart mill was built early in the 19th century [obviously wrong] with Daniel Wireman thought to have been the millwright. The 1808 map by Charles Varlé showed the mill on the *north* bank of Meadow Branch on the present Md. 620. This second mill had a fall of 23 feet and

two 19-foot overshot water wheels, each with a capacity of grinding 6 bu/hr, and Kephart's ran when other mills went dry.

Kephart also operated a distillery until the neighbors complained. In 1817, he imported mechanics from Philadelphia to build his house. His name was spelled Gebhart in a reference to his merchant mill in the *Frederick-Town Herald*, March 7, 1818.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed George Kephart with \$3500 capital investment, with 4 employees, 2 pair of burrs, and annual output of \$2000. In his "History of Trevanion," John Taylor described the workings of the mill, *Carroll Record*, July 11, 1896:

. . . . the gearing was face, the smoothest and the lightest that ever was built, but in consequence of a rolling motion of the cog in the wallower and trundle-head, the surface was small, hence they soon cut out and have been discontinued. The sunken husk which brought the floor level with the top of the hopper made it easy for the miller, and with a stone to each wheel, it enabled them to utilize all the power.

John Townsend was Kephart's miller for 21 years. George Kephart acquired title in 1854, and that year the mill was sold to W. W. Dallas, who build a new mill upstream in 1855 (Carroll County deeds, JBB 22:272). The 1862 Martenet county map showed W. W. Dallas grist and saw mill. Dick Grimes of Union Bridge was hired miller. William Wallace Dallas was a gentleman farmer, attorney, orator, and sportsman. He had been the wonder of the neighborhood with his hunting suits and French boots. He built a Gothic mansion, gave masked balls, and started a bagpipe band—the perfect Scottish laird. He named the mill Trevanion for one of his father's ancestors.

J. H. Taylor in the "History of Trevanion" stated that the third mill here was badly designed and he commented that "The big water wheel, and often not enough water to fill it, the heavy gearing and shafting with power to run three stones, to be dragged around when we only had water for one, and the four pair of stairs to climb perhaps twenty times a day, made the miller wish for the old low mill; but we did well with it for two or three years Mr. Dallas took \$7000 worth of railroad stock to hurry the road to Union Bridge, and as soon as it got there it killed his mill." The rail line blocked roads and ran up prices.

A photograph of the mill appeared in *Carroll County Maryland* (Wagner et al., Westminster, 1976), which stated, p. 47, quoted J. H. Taylor's sketch of Trevanion, viz., "The Western Maryland Railroad had reached Finksburg and all flour was hauled through for 50c per barrel. We would load five or six teams on Monday morning and start thus for Baltimore; on Tuesday morning we would drive to Finksburg, take the train to Baltimore, arrive there by 10 o'clock, go up to Howard and Franklin Streets, sell by sample to retail men and bakers, meet the

teams in the Avenue, tell the drivers where to unload, get our money and get home the same night with our week's work in our pocket, and we generally got 25c to 50c per barrel more than the commission men could quote us."

The 1877 county atlas showed the mill of Charles McFadden with a Trevanion address, on Meadow Branch, just east of its confluence with Big Pipe Creek. Trevanion Mills was listed as a place name of 1882, served by Taneytown Post Office, *Industries of Md.*, p. 104. McFadden was also listed there in the 1887 State business directory. "The valuable horse of Mr. McFadden, prop. of Trevanion Mills was lost in the flood . . . also the rig and driver," *American*, June 2, 1889. The horse was a stallion, son of *Hambletonian* named *Roller*; the accident happened at the foot of Otterdale dam and the buggy was found at Bollingers Mill, *Frederick Daily News*, June 3, 1889.

This was apparently the custom flour mill listed in the 1880 census of manufactures under the name of James H. Taylor, who was presumably the tenant operator. The flour mill represented \$15,000 capital investment and had 1 employee, 4 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 24-foot fall on Meadow Branch drove a 40 hp overshot wheel 9 ft broad at 7 rpm. Annual output was 265 bbl flour, 54 tons meal, and 375 tons feed (\$10,175).

The sawmill represented \$1540 capital investment and had 2 employees and 1 each circular and Muley saw. A 20-foot fall on Meadow Branch drove a 16 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 8 rpm to cut 45,000 ft (\$540). The mill is extinct. The magnificent Dallas mansion survives and bears MHT Site No. CARR-8. The house was enrolled on the National Register of Historic Places on September 15, 1977. Location was 10-E-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

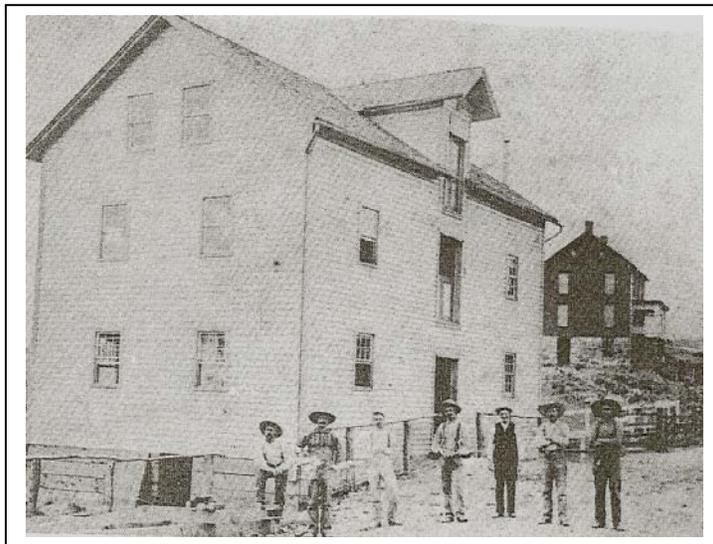
TYRELL MILL (14)

See Hoods Mill.

TYRONE MILL ()

Tyrone Mill was a roller works built in 1897 on the Taneytown Road across from the general store in Tyrone village. It apparently used the waters of a tributary of Meadow Branch. Samuel Ellsworth Cruse was the buider and a photo of the construction crew survived in the Historical Society of Carroll County. The 1903 Polk directory listed Joseph Formwalt as a miller under Westminster post office. He was also listed with a flouring mill at Tyrone in the 1906-1907 *Md., Del., and D. C. Gazetteer and Business Directory*, p. 761. A flour bag in the author's collection is inscribed "Tyrone Roller Mills, White Pearl, Best Roller Flour, Joseph Formwalt & Son, Tyrone, Md." The mill was torn down in the late 1930s. Joseph Formwalt, described as a "retired farmer" at Tyrone in his obituary, died March 5, 1939 in Baltimore City at age 82. The Tyrone mill was on the south side of the present MD 832 opposite Formwalt's general store. The ruins could be found in

the vegetation in October 2006 according to a resident interviewed by William Hollifield. The 1877 atlas showed a store and post office and also a lime kiln belonging to William Formwalt but was two decades too early to show the mill.



--Historical Society of Carroll County

Contractor and crew pose at completed Tyrone Mill 1897.

UNION AGRICULTURAL WORKS (7)

This works was founded in 1852 and manufactured tools and also operated a sawmill. The *Baltimore County Advocate* of April 30, 1853, reported that John D. Linton had moved from Black Rock to Westminster to establish a branch of his Agricultural Machine Shop. It was later called the Taylor Mfg. Co., HWM, p. 951. A two-story machine shop was built in 1868 and employment eventually reached 150. Plows, rakes, and engines were made on a 1.5-acre site. See, also Frank Dorsey, "Taylor Manufacturing Company," in Carol Lee, *Legacy of the Land* (Westminster, 1982): 73.

UNION BRIDGE ELEVATOR (12)

The Union bridge Elevator was an advertiser in the papers of 1887, *History of Union Bridge*, p. 29. It had been built by E. C. A. Buckey per *Carroll County, 1837-1910*, p. 53.

UNION BRIDGE MILL (12)

An unnamed mill was mentioned in the 1734 survey of the tract Rockland, and was probably where the road comes out from Union Bridge. The mill stood within the memory of people living in 1952, per data from Dr. Arthur G. Tracey of Hampstead. The interior of Carroll County was not quite settled in the 1700-1740

period, although the map by Dr. Edward Bennett Matthews in MGS, 6:481, showed settlement up the Monocacy Valley, extending along the branches of Big Pipe and Sams Creeks. This mill would be distinct from Wright Mill, which was razed in 1821.

UNION BRIDGE OIL MILL (12)

The Union Bridge Oil Mill was built about 1800 by Benjamin Farquahar, grandson of the pioneer; this mill on Pipe Creek also had a saw mill, *History of Union Bridge*, p. 18. The Union Bridge Hotel was later built on the foundations of the grist mill, “per Daniel Wolfe, “History of Union Bridge,” in the *Carroll Record*, April 1895. Location was 16-K-5 in the ADC Street Atlas provided that the hotel reference is correct.

UNION MILLS (3)

The Union Mills were built by Andrew and Daniel Shriver on Little Pipe Creek at [or near] the site where Bankers Mill was shown on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1785 map. The MHS Special Collections has a Photostat of the agreement between the two brothers and John Mong of York County, Pa., to build the mill for \$420. Specifications called for two water wheels, of double gear for three pair of grinding and one pair of shelling stones. There was to be one merchant and one middling bolt with chest mixers; packing rooms; rolling screen and appendages; hopper boy with packing machine; complete country bolt and chest; two sets of hoisting gear; and one flutter wheel sawmill. The agreement was dated January 7, 1797. Jacob Keefer and John Eckard agreed to burn upwards of 100,000 bricks. The closely estimated total of bricks was 91,904, although another document stated that 76,000 were actually used.

The 1798 Frederick County tax list showed Andrew and David Shriver Mill Lott and other tracts with a “log house & Brick Mill House under Roof Sawmill Done last assd [assessed] to Abraham Banker.” There was a £ 500 increase in tax base.

The Shriver papers in the MHS Special Collections contain a letter from Samuel Smith in 1813, re Oliver Evans patent rights (Shriver Papers, Ms. 750, Box 18).



The 1850 census of manufactures listed William Shriver with \$4000 investment in a water mill with 2 employees, 3 pair of stones, and \$800 annual output in custom work.

The mill stands as a museum of Civil War materials. The Shriver house, a large rambling wooden structure with extensive shed roofed areas at its rear, is also a museum of the Union Mills Homestead Foundation. The house was always inhabited by the same family, and its furnishings are authentic. The mansion also served as the post office and the scene of political rallies. The flagpole dated from the election of William Henry Harrison in 1840.

The house was occupied by the Confederates one day and by the Union forces the next during the days before Gettysburg. J. E. B. Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee both spent a night there, and their troops had the Shriver's cook Ruth frying pancakes and snatching them up before they had been turned over. General Barnes of the Union set up a headquarters in the mansion, expecting the decisive battle to take place in Pipe Creek Valley.

Major General George Sykes reported from Union Mills, June 30, 1863, at 6:30 p. m., that, "No enemy about. Stuart, Fitz Lee, and Hampton staid last night at the home of Mr. Shriver who owns the mill at this place. They left this morning between 4 and 10 a. m.," *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, Vol. 27, Part 3, p. 424.

Other visitors to the house have been James Cardinal Gibbons and President Eisenhower, a life member of the foundation.

Bradstreet's Directory, 1867, listed A. K. Shriver and Sons as tanners at Union Mills and gave them a rating of BB for good credit. The only miller listed was _____ Leatherwood, possibly a tenant, who rated CD. The 1877 county atlas showed the A. K. Shriver grist and saw mill at Union Mills P. O. and also the Shriver tannery; there was also a line drawing of the tannery; the tannery had a tall, square cross-section brick chimney.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed B. F. Shriver with \$12,000 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 4 run of stones, 80 bu/diem maximum, and 25% custom business. A 9.5-foot fall on Big Pipe Creek drove two 3-foot turbines at 80 rpm to develop 40 hp. Annual output was 4000 bbl flour, 125 tons meal, and 200 tons feed (\$40,000).

The *American Miller*, 9 (May 1, 1881): 195, reported, "Mr. Jesse Myers, miller at 'Union Mills,' Md., is dead." The same journal, 10 (June 1, 1882): 264, reported, "A New Process four-run flouring mill using rolls for finishing, is being built at Union Mills, Md., for B. F. Shriver & Co. All the machinery is being manufactured by Nordyke and Marmon Co., of Indianapolis, Ind."

An anonymous article entitled, "Farms of Carroll, Union Mills," appeared in the *Democratic Advocate*, May 1, 1886, and reported that the mill replaced two water wheels with a turbine in 1848 and was rollerized in the 1880s. The old breast wheels had been 16 feet in diameter.

The *Commercial Growth Business Review and Directory*, 1892, p. 103, reported on B. F. Shriver & Co., Packers and Flour Mill. The canning business had become very large, some 250,000 cases of sugar corn, peas, beans, cherries, etc., shipped under the labels "Blue Ridge," "World's Favorite," and "Nectarine." The family's mill was turning out 40 barrels per diem of fine family flour and bakers flour. Principals of the firm were B. T. and F. Herbert Shriver the latter having been appointed in 1876 as Deputy Collector of the Port of Baltimore; he also served in both branches of the Maryland General Assembly. The B. F. Shriver Company also issued metal tokens in the value of 2-1/2 cents.

The mill stayed in the Shriver family until it became part of a foundation associated with a county park. In 1925, the mill was being operated for the company by Grover German. Henry Crow took over milling in 1928. In 1935, Edward Leese rented the works and was succeeded by W. H. Wineholt in 1941. The mill closed in 1947, *Living in Carroll County* (Westminster, 1954).

In 1970, the Klein brothers, direct Shriver descendants, presented 17 acres to Carroll County for park purposes and deeded the mansion, mill, and 2 acres to the Union Mills Homestead Foundation. The museum is open on a regular schedule. The homestead is on the east side of Md. 97 north of Westminster, on the road to Littlestown, Pa. Pamphlets are available at the site. The Union Mills Historic District is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Mrs. Sandy Ross of Westminster was involved in collecting history of the mill in 1976; her mechanics acquired parts from the Shafer mill in the extreme NE corner of the county; she believed the turbines dated from 1855. An early proposal was to restore the mill to the technology of the 1870s which was the high point of the Shriver enterprises. In 1977, Richard J. Cox prepared a "Register of the Shriver Family Papers at the Maryland Historical Society." This document was available on-line in 2002. The *MHS Newsletter*, July-August 1981, p. 31, noted the receipt of the sawmill account book covering 1864-1867 for the library's Special Collections.

The MHT publication *SWAP*, October 1978, p. 3, reported, "The County and the Trust are working to restore the grist mill at the Shriver Homestead in Union Mills. The machinery is now being redesigned to restore the mill in its late 19th century activity. The Union Mills homestead is a museum of early American rural life."

In 1983, Derek Ogden, British born and bred millwright, carried out the restoration, constructing a wooden wheel and a system of hand-crafted wooden gearing.



Wooden Gearing Carved by Derek Ogden, 1983 restoration.

In 1985, Geoffrey M. Gyrisco prepared a report for the Union Mills Homestead entitled, “Evidence of Enduring Traditions: Archaeological Investigations at the Miller’s House, Union Mills, Md.”

On a visit in 1992, the author found that the mill can run two pair of stones at a time. The miller was grinding locally grown buckwheat. The axle weighed 9000 pounds and ran in a bearing of grease. They were also grinding hard red wheat; they were not bolting the flour, not even in the colonial manner; the bran got ground up too, producing a plaster-colored flour. There was a zigzag in the wooden girts that ran across the mill overhead; the timbers were mortised together but were designed to break apart if the building was overstressed and allow the back wall to fall out to relieve the pressure. There were some remarkably wide wooden bolsters at the tops of the wooden columns that supported the girts.

See also, “Union Mills, The Shriver Homestead,” Frederick Shriver Klein, *MHM*, 52 (December 1957): 290.

John Boag & Derek Ogden, “Union Mills Restoration,” *Old Mill News*, 11 (April 1983): 3-4.

Sheridan Lyons, “Child’s Whistle Gives Thrill at Union Mills [archaeology project],” *Sun*, April 19, 1985.

Ivan Lufriu and Christopher Gillis, “Catoctin History Tour #7, Milling Around Carroll County,” *Catoctin History*, 7 (Spring/Summer 2006): 12-17.

UNION TANNERY (2, 6)

See both Devilbiss and Appold tanneries.

VALLEY MILL (2)

Valley Mill was a village name listed in 1941 in GZMD. It was 1 mile east of Linwood. Not on the 1949/1959 topographic map. Lees Mill was also called Valley Mills.

VALLEY PAPER MILLS (5)

See (Christian) Devries Paper Mill.

VAN BIBBER MILL (11)

See Master Mill.

WAGGONER SAWMILL (7)

The 1798 Frederick County tax list of Pipe Creek and Westminster Hundreds listed Michael Waggoner with Lambs Choice and a sawmill that had apparently raised the tax base by £ 30.

WAGNERS MILL (7)

The 1798 Frederick County tax list of Pipe Creek and Westminster Hundreds showed Jacob Cassel with Mill Lot Resurveyed, part of Lambs Choice, and a gristmill, total value of £ 815. The 1808 Charles Varlé map showed a mill symbol here. The 1850 census of manufactures listed Reuben Cassell water mill worth \$2000 with 1 employee, 2 pair of burrs, and output of \$600 in flour.

Cassells Mill was mentioned as on Little Pipe Creek upstream of Melville (or Wakefield) Mills in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1856, Chapter 240, which laid out Election District 11. The mill was between Shriver and Ed Roops Mills in Wakefield Valley per Mrs. Barnes list. The 1862 Martenet county map showed W. Yingling.

The county atlas of 1877 showed it as the property of Edward E. Reese, downstream from the mouth of Copps Branch. It was shown as Reifsnider mill on a roads map in *American Sentinel*, June 20, 1885. The original plant burned between 1880 and 1890 and was replaced by a smaller one. The RFD map showed Wagoner Mill, and Wagners Mill was given as a village name of 1941 in GZMD, 1 mile SE of Wakefield Mill. Millers (as of 1910) had been Tom Eck, Adam Danner, Jesse Harner (of Reuben), and John Waeche.

The 1949/1959 topographic map showed Wagners Mill on Little Pipe Creek on a dirt road north of Md. 31 near the boundary of the 11th Election District, NE of

New Windsor; the mill was placed at the fork of Roops Mill Road and Adams Mill Road. Mill extinct. Location was 18-H-7 in the ADC Street Atlas.

WAGGONER & MATTHEWS FOUNDRY (W)

This company went into the agricultural implement business in 1865 and completion of their works on Liberty Street, Westminster, was announced in the *Democratic Advocate*, November 29, 1866. In 1878, Edward Shriver bought the plant at a distress sale and carried it on as the Westminster Foundry and Machine Shop. Later, Benjamin Franklin Shiver moved his canning operation into the stone foundry building and carried on there for many years. B. F. Shriver & Company was described as employing 200 in packing "Blue Ridge" brand sugar corn, peas, and cherries in the *Commercial and Industrial Review of Northern and Western Maryland*, 1892, p. 103. The packing operation later moved to larger quarters. The present address is 12-14 Liberty Street, north side of the street a half block west of Main Street. This two-story stone building in a rural, functional style became a coffee shop. A 134-page study of the site and adjoining structures by Joe Getty is available on the MHT Inventory web site. The building bears MHT Site Number CARR-472.

This old foundry was being repointed and restored, *Sun*, June 26, 2001, see, Maria Blackburn, "New Lease on Life for Piece of History." See also, Christopher Weeks, *The Building of Westminster* (Fishergate Publishing Company: Annapolis, 1978), pp. 89, 185, incl. photographs.

WAKEFIELD MILL (1)

Same as David Roop Mill.

WALDREN MILL (10)

Shortly before 1895, R. W. Waldren installed steam power, elevators, and chopping machines in the warehouse built in 1869 by E. A. Clabaugh on the railroad, "History of Middleburg," John H. Koons, *Some Carroll County Villages*, p. 29. W. W. Walden [sic] of Middleburg, Md., was mentioned among the buyers of McAnulty mill supplies, *American Miller*, 22 (March 1, 1894): 294. Operated in 1895 by E. C. Cash.

WALKERS MILL (8)

See Brillhart Mill.

WALLS MILL (2)

Walls Mill is a village listed in GAMD, 1941, 1 mile east of Linwood, apparently a corruption of Waltz Mill. Valley Mill was also described as a place name 1 mile east of Linwood.

WALNUT GROVE MILLS (4)

See Greens Mill.

WALTZ MILL (2)

See Engleman-Weller Mill.

WALTZ MILL (11)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed George M. Waltz mill with \$400 capita investment with 1 employee, 1 run of stones, and 50 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing all custom business. An 8-foot fall on Sams Creek drove a 10 hp overshot wheel 3 ft broad at 40 rpm. Annual output was 300 bbl flour, 11.5 tons meal, and 13.5 tons hominy (\$2358).

WALTZ SAWMILL (11)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed George H. Waltz sawmill with \$400 capital investment with 1 employee, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and 100,000 ft output in lumber (\$1500). A 16-foot fall on Dickinsons Branch drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 16 ft broad at 30 rpm.

WAMPLER PAPER MILL (7)

The 1820 census of manufactures of Baltimore County Old District 6 listed Lewis Wampler with \$580 capital investment in a paper mill with 6 employees, one paper vat with running machinery, consumption of 8 tons rags, and annual output of \$2000 in paper and pasteboard.

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Lewis Wampler with \$1500 capital investment in a steam and water-powered paper mill with 3 employees, and annual output of 3000 reams (\$900) made from 15 tons of straw and 10 of rags. The 1862 Martenet county map showed Wampler as owner of an old paper mill on the north bank of Patapsco downstream of Airhart Winters mill, a little east of Cranberry Station on the Western Maryland Railroad. Location was 20-A-3 in the ADC Street Atlas.

WAMPLERS MILL (7)

See Winters Mill. A distinct Jacob Wampler grist and saw mill appeared in the 1798 tax list of Frederick County in Unity and Burnt Woods Hundred, on the

tracts Friendship and Mount Pleasant, having been purchased by Jacob Keller; it was probably west of Westminster.

WAMPLER SAWMILL (5)

An engine from the Elmer Wampler sawmill near Oakland was displayed at the Maryland Steam Historical Society shed at the Arcadia fairgrounds in Baltimore County at a steam festival, September 19, 1981. It was a Houston-Stanwood-Gambrill Company, Inc., model, purchased in the late 1920s or early 1930s.

WANTZ MILL (2)

See Zimmerman Mill.

WANZ MILL (6)

The 1862 Martenet map showed P. Weantz saw and grist mill on the Gunpowder. The 1880 State business directory listed Daniel Wentz as miller at Melrose. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Wanz and Son with \$3000 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 65 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 21-foot fall on the Gunpowder drove a 10 hp “wooden” water wheel 3 ft broad at 3 rpm. Annual output was 445 bbl flour, 1500 lb buckwheat, 2.7 tons meal, and 72.7 tons feed (\$4555).

The *Sun* of November 8, 1908, reported, “Old Miller Killed in Mill. Samuel Wentz Caught by Belt at Melvale, Carroll County.” The story stated that Frank [sic] Wentz, a venerable resident of the Manchester District, was killed in his own mill near Melvale yesterday evening. Mr. Wentz, who was 86 years old . . . business conducted by one of his grandsons . . . interested in machinery . . . his head crushed, his arms broken and his ribs fractured. No one saw the accident but it was discovered at once by the jar to the machinery, and death quickly followed.” Mr. Wentz had belonged to Jerusalem Lutheran Church and had organized the Sunday School at Melvale.

The nearby village is actually Melrose. Location was east of Md. 30, on the NW side of Traceys Mill Road at grid 8-B-9 in the ADC Street Atlas.

WENTZ MILL (6)

The 1862 Martenet county map showed the Joseph R. Wentz grist and sawmill at the Mason-Dixon line at a point where the railroad going north from Lineboro later was built just north of that village. Alice Martin in her MHT survey of Mason Dixon line markers found a 1902 photograph in the National Archives showing the mill as a middle-sized frame building. The photograph at milestone No. 56 is in the Audiovisual Archives Division, Still Pictures Branch, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Record Group 23-G, Box 91, GJ-1069-B. This was probably

the E. L Houck Mill at Lineboro shown in the 1877 atlas. The mill was not to be seen on our 1967 explorations. No firm data in the MHT on-line write-up of Lineboro Historic District.

WARE & SMITH MIL (5)

See Selby Mill.

WARFIELD MILL (5)

The *American Miller*, 19 (March 1, 1891): 200, reported, "A stock company is being organized to build a flour mill at Sykesville, Md." The *Catonsville Argus*, March 11, 1893, reported, "A number of leading men of Sykesville have formed a company for conducting an extensive flouring mill at that place." Wade H. D. Warfield built a combined mill and elevator of 3-1/2 stories (6 stories in the elevator part) in 1909. The product was Cook's Delight flour. Capacity was 100 bbl/diem. The company was an outgrowth of a hardware and lumber company, *Carroll County 1837-1910*, p. 29. A plat of the property appeared in Carroll County Plats, FTS 59:220 (1883).

A leaflet issued by the Wade H. D. Warfield & Co. at the time of completing the plant quoted grain prices of July 1, 1909 and stated, "We have installed the most modern labor saving devices, and we are equipped to handle the grain, flour, and feed trade of this section to the best possible advantage. The elevator is 33 x 56 feet, 72 feet high, of crib construction, covered with galvanized iron. It has a storage capacity for 20,000 bushels of grain and 1,200 barrels of ear corn. Equipment consists of a 600 bushel per hour U. S. Corn Sheller. A Monitor Cleaner of 800 bushel capacity. Rollers, attrition mill and burrs. Fairbanks Hopper Scale. Will specialize: Whole Wheat Flour. Graham flour. Corn meal and high grade feed. Will store grain and insure same at moderate charges for account of customers who wish to hold their crop." Sanborn's 1911 atlas, Sheet 1, showed the Sykesville Lumber and Grain Company [including its elevator] on Hotel Heights Road. The *Howard County Post*, December 12, 1914, reported on the new management of the Sykesville Flouring Mill.

An undated clipping reported that Augustus H. Selby, formerly owner of Rover Mill in Howard County and former traveling salesman for milling machinery, had taken the management of the Sykesville Flouring Mills. An accompanying advertisement for the Sykesville Lumber, Coal & Grain Company advertised their Farmers' Exchange, mill and elevator, enlarged, remodeled, and under the new management of Augustus H. Selby. The brand name was White Star Patent. "Our Corn Meal will be Burr-ground—Maryland Style." The 1924 Sanborn atlas, Sheet 2, showed Maryland Mill and Supply Company, still with a grain elevator. Location was 34-K-2.

WARFIELD MILL (9)

The 1808 map by Charles Varlé showed the H. N. Warfield Sawmill on the west side of present Buffalo Road (the road to Marston), north bank of Sams Creek and 0.3 miles upstream of the map symbol for the present Sams Creek Mill. Warfield Mill was mentioned in setting up the boundaries of Carroll County, HWM, p. 362. The mill was also mentioned in *Laws of Md.*, Acts of 1835, Chapter 256.

In 1839, Jesse L. Warfield conveyed part of Warfield's Inheritance to Levi Devilbiss (Carroll County deeds, WW 3:368). In 1857, in the case of Greenwood – vs- Devilbiss, John Greenwood and George W. Devilbiss were appointed trustees to sell the property and conveyed to Jesse L. Devilbiss (Carroll County deeds, JBB 21:360).

The 1862 Martenet county map showed J. Devilbiss gristmill on the north bank of Sams Creek opposite the Greenwood house on the east side of Buffalo Road. The 1877 atlas showed a grist and saw mill on the south bank, seemingly that of J. Greenwood and J. Devilbiss, in the upper NW corner of the district, downstream of Naile (Sams Creek) Mill. This mill was apparently on the opposite side of the road from the Warfield mill of the 1808 map.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jesse Devilbiss with \$3500 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, and 100 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 25% custom work. An 18-foot fall on Sams Creek drove two 4-foot broad overshot wheels at 8 rpm to develop 20 hp. Annual output was 1400 bbl flour, 14 tons meal, 85 tons feed, 1 ton buckwheat, and 0.5 ton hominy (\$10,400). The 1887 State business directory listed Levi F. Devilbiss as miller at Sams Creek, along with the firm of Devilbiss and Sharretts.

The *American Miller*, 18 (September 1, 1890): 632, reported, "J. L. Devilbiss will, it is reported, erect a roller flour mill at Sam's Creek, Md." On the death of Jesse Devilbiss, trustees appointed in Equity Cause 2981 advertised the flour and grist mill in the *American Sentinel* before the auction held on March 5, 1892, "The mill is a large frame building newly built, with new gearing complete, superior water power, two story frame building." Lot No. 6, the mill property, was sold to Morgan Nicodemus for \$928 (Carroll County deeds, BFC 78:268). Nicodemus sold in 1918 to Chester M. Nusbaum (Carroll County deeds, ECC 133:150). Nusbaum sold to William T. Borland in 1927 (Carroll County deeds, EEM 148:453). The *Carroll Record*, January 2, 1931, listed the Jesse Devilbiss mill as next to the last, heading upstream on Sams Creek, between the Naile and Jesse Wilson Mill; it then stood on Borland property. The tract passed to Leola Devilbiss Wetzel in 1948 and in 1854 to Daniel H. Jenkins. The mill was not to be seen on tours in the late 1960s. Location was 22-K-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

WARNER POTTERY (1)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Emanuel Warner, potter, with one horse-powered kiln and capital investment of \$100, 1 employee, and annual output of \$700 in earthenware.

WATERMANS MILL (4)

This was a gristmill converted to a sawmill and back to a gristmill, located at Greens Mill village, just beyond the outflow of the present oriental pond [1976] on Greens Mill road. Same as or part of Greens Mill.

WAYNES FEEDS (7)

This modern feed mill was at Westminster on the west side of Main Street, north of the railroad. Other Wayne Feed outlets were at Keymar, Lineboro, and Sykesville.

WAYNES FEED AND FERTILIZER CO. OF SYKESVILLE (5)

This modern feed mill was operating at Sykesville in the 197s. By April, 1982, this brick mill east of the B. & O. station was closed up, probably wrecked by the floods. A number of toppled trucks and feed processing machines were lying on the ground.

WEALTY SAWMILL ()

The 1798 Frederick County tax list of Taneytown and Piney Creek Hundreds listed John Wealty with part of Resurvey on the Pines and a "saw mill gone to destruction."

WEANTZ MILL (6)

See Wanz Mill.

WEAVERS MILL (6)

J. H. Weaver's grist and saw mill was shown on the Gunpowder on the 1862 Martenet county map.

WEBB TANYARD (12)

George Webb advertised a tanyard n Little Pipe Creek, 0.5 miles from Wrights Mill with 12 vats, tan house, currying shop built of stones and brick, and a stone bark house 60 ft long, patent bark mill; *Frederick-Town Herald*, September 7, 1822. In or near Union Bridge.

WEINER AND SCHLOSSER TANNERY (8)

This tannery was shown on the Patapsco on the 1862 Martenet county map. The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed Weiner and Schlosser [sic] as tanners who had recently dissolved partnership. The same directory showed ___ Schlosser on his own with a credit rating of C, good for a small business. Location was 20-D-5 in the ADC Street Atlas, at the train stop later known as Tannery Station. An 1888 photograph of the work force appeared in *The First 150 Years, A Pictorial History of Carroll County, Maryland, 1837-1987*, p. 25.

“The Schlosser Tannery. This establishment is one of the prominent industries of Carroll county. It is located at Gorsuch Station, on the Western Maryland Rail Road, a few miles from Westminster, and is owned by Arthur P. Baer & Co., Baltimore. It gives regular employment to fifteen hands; bought, last spring, \$15,000 worth of bark; tans, 5,200 hides per year, producing 10,400 sides of leather. There are a number of tanneries in Carroll, but this is among the largest,” *Democratic Advocate*, February 10, 1872.

This works was listed in the 1880 census of manufactures with \$55,000 capital investment, 12 employees, and annual output of 15,000 sides (\$90,000) from 1800 tons bark from Western Maryland and 7500 hides. A 12-foot fall on North Branch of Patapsco drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 8 ft broad. Also equipped with two boilers and a 10 hp steam engine.

“Tannery” was a post office and a village of 1889 on the Western Maryland Railroad, the site of the leather works of A. F. Baker & Co., per *Industries of Md.*, p. 103. However, England and Bryan advertised as proprietors of Schlosser Tannery, with John S. Baer, as supt. Bark was wanted at Schlosser Yard, Tannery Station, *American, Sentinel*, May 30, 1885. The Sanborn atlas of 1927, Sheet 15, showed the layout of the buildings labeled as England Walton Carroll Tannery. Tannery Road survives east of Westminster, and Claire A. Richardson of the U. S. Geological Survey was informed of some ruins in the mid-1960s. Also mentioned in HWM, p. 962. The MHT assigned Tannery Historica District, Site No. CARR-700; its report stated that most of the buildings burned in 1932

WEISHAARS MILL (2)

Same as Foutz Mill.

WEISTS MILL (1)

See Pipe Creek Flour Mill.

WEIST MILL (3)

The P. M. Weist mill was on Westminster Turnpike and present Penn-Central Railroad [1976] line from Taneytown at Piney Creek Station per HWM, p. 876. It was also listed in the 1887 State business directory. The station was at Stone Road. This reference actually applies to Pipe Creek Flouring Mill on Stone Road. There was no mill at the station, no water source

WELKS MILL (PA.)

Welks Mill was near the Carroll County line, served by the first RFD system per the RFD route map. It was just over the Mason-Dixon line in Pennsylvania, SE of Littlestown.

WELLERS MILL (2)

Same as Englemans Mill.

WELLES MILL (7)

Welles Mill as on the north side of Little Pipe Creek, 2.5 miles west of Westminster in Frederick County on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 map. The 1798 tax list of Frederick County showed Thomas Wells as owner of Childrens Inheritance tract and a gristmill last assessed to James Wells. The 1808 Charles Varlé map also showed Wells Mill.

In 1858, when it was mentioned on a bridge repair list, it was Orndorff Mill and J. Orndorff was shown on the 1862 Martenet map. Liberty Street in Westminster was then called Orndorff Mill Road, *Just South of Gettysburg*, p. 101. The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* gave Orndorff a rating of BB, quite good credit, a prosperous and growing company.

The 1877 atlas showed the owner as J. Bankard, and the Springmill Station was a depot on the Western Maryland Railroad. The atlas map showed the mill on the opposite side of the road from the house that survived in 1966 that outlasted the mill. It was also called Spring Mills.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed James P. Gladhill with \$7000 capital investment in a mill with 2 employees, 4 run of stones, and 150 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 25% custom business. An 18-foot fall on Little Pipe Creek drove two overshot wheels of 4 and 3.5-foot breadth to develop 18 hp. Annual output 1500 bbl flour, 1 ton meal, and 25 tons feed (\$16,000). Gladhill was also listed in the 1887 State business directory. The *American Miller*, 24 (February 1, 1896): 148, reported, "C. P. Feight has purchased the Spring Mill at Westminster, Md., and will remodel it to the roller process."

Dr. Tracey's notes ca. 1960 described the mill as brick, three stories, near Warfieldsburg and operated on a large scale in 1884. There was a sawmill "above this site [upstream?]."

The author photographed the mill dwelling which survived in 1966 on the east side of Md. 27, the Old Westminster Road; the house dated at 1764 was once a roadside tavern and was in the 1960s the Mill House Antique Shop. The mill was to the rear of the house; the shop owner still had the millstones and wheel. Location was 15-D-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

WENTZ DISTILLERY ()

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Ephraim Wentz as a fruit distiller producing less than \$500 per year.

WENTZ MILL (2)

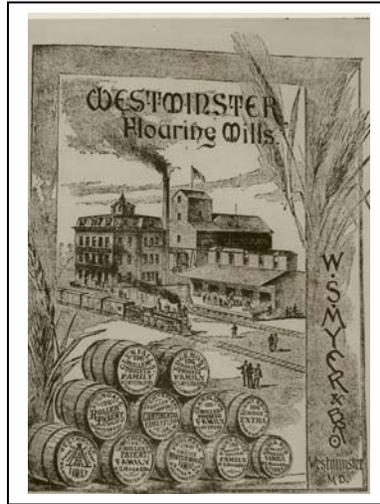
Wentz Mill was below Roops Mill per Mrs. Barnes list. See Zimmerman Mill.

WESTMINSTER FLOURING MILLS (7)

Thomas B. and William C. Meyer were about to erect a steam flour mill in Westminster, the first one in Carroll County. The brothers had purchased a lot near the Western Maryland Railroad Station and expected to run 6 to 8 buhrs and have a capacity of 75 to 100 bbl per diem, *Sun*, November 8, 1880. The mill had just started and had been built by M. M. Lash, millwright. Frank Mitten was supt. Capacity was 125 bbl/diem, *American Miller*, 9 (September 1, 1881). In 1883, the company ordered machinery for a 30,000 bushel elevator from Nordyke & Marmon of Indianapolis, *American Miller*, 11 (January 1, 1883): 29. The same journal on February 1, 1885, reported that Myers Brothers were getting Nordyke and Marmon equipment to install an all-roller system (13:85).

The *American Miller* of April 1, 1888 (16:265) recounted the history: the works was supposedly built within an existing mill at 14-16 Main Street at the railroad crossing of that street. The original mill had three run of stones and a 50 bbl/diem capacity; it was 60 x 60 feet, four stories. In 1885, rollers were put in and a mansard roof added and the capacity brought up to 275 bbl/diem; there was a 70 hp engine and 125 hp boiler. An Edison electric light plant was also in use by 1888. The elevator dated from 1884, followed by a warehouse and cooper shop. Jacob R. Eador was head miller in 1888.

Six brand names were advertised by Myer in the 1887 State business directory. W, S. Myer & Bro. placed weekly advertisements for Westminster Flouring Mills flour and feed in the *American Sentinel*, including May 10, 1890. The *American*



Miller, 21 (April 1, 1893): 300 reported, “W. E. Myers had placed new wheat rolls in his mill at Westminster, Md.” The last listing of Myer and Brother was in the 1891-1903 Polk Directory, p. 819, which placed the works at Green Street and the railroad—Green Street being the first street west of Main. The brand names shown on the barrels in the advertising were:

- Glenn Falls Roller Process Family**
- Edgemont Roller Process Family**
- Avondale Roller Patent**
- Roller Patent Continental Family Flour**
- Carrollton Roller Process Family**
- Sunny South Choice Extra**
- Westminster Winter Wheat Patent A No. 1 Family**
- Westminster Roller Patent Family**
- Progress Choice Winter Wheat Family**
- Parr’s Ridge Roller Process Family**
- Silver Run Roller Process Family.**

The American Sentinel, June 17, 1893, reported, “The people of this community were much startled and grieved to learn on Wednesday that the well known firm of W. S. Myer & Bro., merchant millers and proprietors of a large steam flour mill adjacent to the depot, had made a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors. Messrs. John L. Reifsnider and George R. Gehr are the trustees Wild rumors were afloat for a time as to the extent of the liabilities could not exceed \$50,000 The mill had only been running on partial time for several months, and but twelve employees were engaged at the time of the assignment.”

The American Sentinel, November 23, 1893, reported, “Rumors have been afloat during the past week that arrangements are being made to put the steam flouring mill of W. S. Myer & Bro., in this city, in operation.” The American Miller, 22

May 1, 1894): 374, stated, "The Westminster Flour Mills at Westminster, Md., will be operated by a stock company with a capital of \$50,000." The same journal on January 1, 1895 (23:72) reported, that efforts were being made to organize a stock company to run Westminster Flouring Mill.

The *American Miller*, 23 (July 1, 1895): 537, reported a solution. "The Undine Milling Company is the style of the new firm which has purchased the milling plant of W. B. Myer & Bro. at Westminster, Md. F. H. Darley [sic] is the president and general manager of the company and H. S. Roberts secretary and treasurer. The capital stock is \$80,000. The company has also purchased the two Darley flour mills and elevator at Williamsport and an elevator at Charleton. The central offices of the company will be at Westminster. The capacity of the three mills will be about 450 barrels daily." The name should be Darby for the noted mill on the banks of the C. & O. Canal in Washington County.

"The Undine Milling Company at Westminster, Md., has been obliged to run only half time on account of the scarcity of wheat," *American Miller*, 24 (March 1, 1896): 222. The Polk directory for 1896-1897, p. 665, listed Undine Milling Company, Westminster. The 1897 Sanborn atlas, Sheet 4, called this site Carroll Mills, Roberts, Roop & Co.

The *American Miller*, 27 (November 1, 1899): 882, reported, "Roberts, Roop & Co., of Westminster, Md., have purchased a Columbian First Break Feed Governor of A. P. Dougan, Minneapolis," *American Miller*, 27 (November 1, 1899): 882.

This works passed to Roop, Englar and Sponsellar in 1902 (Carroll County deeds, JHB 95:531). On the death of Roop, the plant passed to Roberts, Roop & Company on July 6, 1910 (Carroll County deeds, ODG 114:60). The *Northwestern Miller's* annual list of North American mills showed Englar & Sponsellar with a 400 bbl/diem plant in 1930 and 1931. The ownership of the property kept changing, but the owners kept trading as Englar and Sponsellar. Thomas E. Woodward became sole owner in 1951 (Carroll County Deeds EAS 209:371). That year milling ended. Yinling Tire Company took title. This works was the first property on the east side of Green Street north of the St. John's R. C. cemetery and convent. The layout of the buildings was shown in the Sanborn atlases of Westminster, 1887 and 1827-1959, plates 4 and 3, respectively. The 1887 edition listed all the machinery including 13 sets of rolls, which were on the first floor. Location was 19-G-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

The 1955 edition of the Sanborn insurance atlas, with updates to 1959, showed that the mill had become a wholesale drug outlet of C, O. Fisher Company (Plate 3). Gladys Wimert, writing in the Hanover, Pa., *Evening Sun*, January 23, 1968, reported on the demolition of the flour mill to create parking space. Charles R. Welty had been a miller there for 40 years, including the Depression when wheat brought 50 a bushel and World War II when it hit \$4. This article included a

woodcut showing the mansard roofed mill and elevator and the old tannery building (“Old Tannery-Flour Mill Disappears From Scene”).

WHELEN MILL (5)

The 1862 Martenet map showed William Whalen saw or grist mill on the Patapsco, apparently the same as Bollingers.

WHISSLERS MILL (6)

Same as Bixlers Mill.

WHITE MILL ()

White Mill on Little Pipe Creek west of Westminster had been owned by Captain John White, company commander of a militia unit. Joe Getty in *Carroll Heritage*, p. 89, placed the mill on present Rockland Road, built in 1741. Possible location grid 18-H-4 in the ADC Street Atlas.

WHITE ROSE MILL (2)

Same as Jesse Fuss Mill.

WHITEHILL MILL (12)

The James C. Whitehill listed as miller at Union Bridge in the 1887 State business directory apparently belongs in Frederick County, District 19.

WICKEY POTTERY (1)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed Archibald C. Wickey, potter, with a horse-powered kiln worth \$100 and annual output of \$1600 in earthenware.

WILEY MILL (10)

See Spring Grove Mill.

WILLIAMS FULLING MILL (4)

See Gores Fulling Mill.

WILLIS MILL (1)

See Otterdale Mill.

WILSONS MILL (11)

Wilson's Mill was on Sams Creek due south of New Windsor but distinct from the Sams Creek-Alexander Mill per the RFD route map. Jesse Wilson was listed as miller at Sams Creek in the 1887 State business directory.

The 1880 census of manufactures listed J. L. Willison [sic] with \$2000 capital investment in a custom mill with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, and 60 bu/diem maximum capacity. An 18-foot fall on Sams Creek drove a 12 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 8 rpm. Annual output was 80 bbl flour, 30 tons meal, 10 tons buckwheat, 35 tons feed, and 3 tons hominy (\$2900).

The same census listed James T. Wilson sawmill with \$600 capital investment with 2 employees, 1 each circular and Muley saw, and annual output of 50,000 ft lumber (\$700) over a 4-month season.

Dr. Tracey's notes of ca. 1960 stated, "WILSONS MILL. Nearest the headwaters of Sam's Creek was a gristmill built and operated by William Wilson. It was owned and operated by members of the Wilson family until the early 1900s when it was bought by Judge John Moore. Judge Moore operated the mill for a number of years. The mill building was torn away and only the foundation and a part of the stone breast of the milldam was still visible." This note implied the Wilson site was upstream of Nicodemus-Borland mill site. Location uncertain.

WINCHESTER MILL ()

"After he married, Richard Winchester settled on Little Pipe Creek . . . now Carroll County . . . where he had a mill," [ca. 1789], *Winchester Notes*, p. 329. He later went to Jefferson County, Kentucky. [The Winchester Mill on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 map was on the south bank of Double Pipe Creek, thus within Frederick County.]

WINCHESTER MILL (8)

The *Md. Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, December 21, 1787, contained a petition for a road from Christian Bowers Mill on Big Pipe Creek to Ox Moor Mills on Patapsco Falls and then into the main road leading through Westminster to Baltimore."

Oxmore Mill was at Carrollton village, and in 1794 was owned by Richard Winchester. The 1798 tax list showed Caleb Stansbury with a stone mill house 28 x 22 ft on the tract Oxmore. Caleb Stansbury's Mill was on the road "to the Baptist Meeting House" in the area of Hanover Pike when mentioned in setting the bounds of Election Districts 3 and 6, *American*, August 23, 1800. The 1813



Winchester or Carrollton Mill in February 2005.

Assessment of old Baltimore County Election District No. 7 showed Caleb Stansbury, miller, with Oxmore Mill worth \$200 and 1 slave. The 1837 (First) Carroll County Tax List of District 4 showed Caleb Stansbury with Oxmore, Rochester (and a new tavern on Westminster Road) plus a gristmill. The mill was on Bethel Road and the West Branch of the Patapsco, said to have been operated by a Mr. Hartsook in 1839 and by Thomas Shaffer in 1851.

Some of Caleb Stansbury's heirs in 1847 deeded Ox Moore to Joseph and William Stansbury (Carroll County deeds, JS 7:185). The heirs of Caleb Stansbury advertised land and a large grist mill in Carroll County on Patapsco Falls, 24 miles from Baltimore, 4 miles from Westminster, *Sun*, September 5, 1849. The next year, the Stansburys purchased from neighbor Ludwig Long the right to raise the dam. In September 1850, William Stansbury deeded Ox Moor and Rochester and the water rights to Dr. Elisha D. Payne (1796-1855) (Carroll County deeds, JBB 11:370).

On Dr. Payne's death, his real estate was advertised in *American Sentinel*, January 25, 1856. Four miles from Westminster, the grist and saw mills were both in good running order and in operation with a large custom. Mrs. Barnes' list noted that at the time, the "Western Maryland Railroad had already been laid out through the farms."

It was Samuel Sanford Payne's property in 1856 when sold by trustees to John Shamberger (Carroll County deeds, GEW 25:244). The 1862 Martenet county

map showed it as John Schamberger's mill at Schamberger Station. The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed Isaac Winchester's lumber yard and general store at the Schamberger Mill village [the store was "closing up" and the mill was not given a credit rating]. The 1877 atlas showed Isaac Winchester as owner of the grist and saw mill at Schamberger Station. Winchester was also an atlas patron, giving his address as Carrollton Post Office, "Proprietor of Patapsco Mills." The *Md. Journal*, Towson, reported, September 21, 1878, that "The name of the Carrollton Post Office in Carroll County has been changed to Patapsco."

The 1880 census of manufactures showed Isaac Winchester in District 4 with \$5000 capital investment in a mill with 3 employees, 3 run of stones 250 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 75% custom business. A 15-foot fall on Northwest Patapsco drove two overshot wheels 5 ft broad at 20 rpm to develop 24 hp. Annual output was 2200 bbl flour, 50 bbl rye, 72.5 tons meal, 122.5 tons feed, 5 tons hominy, and 52 tons buckwheat (\$18,960).

The sawmill represented \$1000 capital investment and had 3 employees, 1 each circular and Muley saw. The same fall drove one of the wheels mentioned to develop 12 hp; output was 150,000 ft (\$1800).

Isaac Winchester had acquired the mill in 1870, and in 1882 deeded to Pere Winchester. Winchester's heavily mortgaged mill was advertised in the *Democratic Advocate*, May 30, 1885, as a large and substantial three-story grist mill with all modern gearing, patent process, sawmill attached, very large two-story stone dwelling house, stabling, post office adjoining the premises, now in occupancy of William H. Yingling. Winchester was still listed in the 1887 State business directory. The *Sun*, May 27, 1895, reprinted the same text.

The mill passed to Jeremiah Rinehart, then to Walter K. White (1885), the Consolidated Public Utility Company (Westminster's water system). The water company apparently rented to tenants. The *American Miller*, 16 (June 1, 1888): 423, reported, "Changes Abraham Hesson from Union Bridge, Md., to Carrollton, Md." The *American Miller*, 18 (June 1, 1890): 411, reported, "Andrew Dreschler, Carrollton, Md., is keeping up with the times and has placed his contract for a complete 40-barrel mill using four double roller machines, together with the necessary flour dressers, scalpers, purifiers, aspirators, and cleaning machinery, with Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa." The 1911 Sanborn atlas, Westminster, Sheet 11, showed the footprint of the Andrew Drechsler mill at Carrollton.

William H. Long acquired the mill in 1915, William L. Crouse (1918), Marion Green (1925), and Abner Devilbiss (1933). The utility company sold the mill to Long with diminished water rights.

The Devilbiss Mill was still running at Carrollton when described in the *Sun*, March 9, 1942. The turbine-powered structure was said to date from at least

1851. A follow-up letter to the editor from Benjamin H. Jones of Carrollton insisted that the mill was still making flour as well as cornmeal, hominy, and cider and was equipped with “the regulation sandstone grinding stones, both upper and lower; there is a set of steel burrs and a battery of rollers . . . a hammer mill and a machine for making hominy from corn without soaking the grain in acids to remove the bran, and there is a mixing machine for mixing various types of ground grain.” The overshot was then intact.

The mill passed to William A. Fowble (1946) and to Paul E. Grundman in 1947. The mill later closed but was still standing in 2006 on the north bank of the West Branch of Patapsco Falls, just west of the bridge on Dutrow Road and just north of the railroad. It is a wide, rambling, three-story frame and clapboard structure, built of massive timbers, still full of equipment in 1972. The broad steel wheel was in 1971 rusted and flattened out on the ground. The mill makes a handsome appearance viewed from across the stream through the oak trees.

In the flood caused by tropical storm “Agnes,” “The old mill was battered, weather-boarding stripped away. Shale from the railroad and from driveways littered the streets,” *Carroll County Times*, June 21, 1972, p. 3. On a visit of August 1972, the author observed that the millrace had survived, but all the weather-boarding had been ripped off the first floor wall. The bridge had been washed out and replaced with a temporary structure, and the railroad rails were hanging in air with the cross ties still attached, but not in contact with the ballast. Carrollton had been unusually hard hit by the tropical storm.

The *Evening Sun* in “Patapsco Courses 50 Miles from Pond to Port,” November 2, 1976, noted, “Martin L. Long’s father operated the Carrollton Roller Mill in 1916. Powered by an overshot wheel, the Carroll County mill ground cornmeal, hominy, flour, and mixed feed, Mr. Long recalled . . . postmaster for 43 years . . . rescued from ‘Agnes’ flood of June 21, 1972.”

At the mill lecture of October 16, 1984 at HSCC, Mrs. Karen Parry told the author that she had acquired the mill; the prior owner had junked the turbine that David Hamilton and John McGrain had photographed in 1972. There were still machines inside that were probably middlings purifiers. They had a steel grill, a trash rack. The address of the mill was 2208 Carrollton Road, Westminster MD 21157. An anonymous lady at the lecture noted that Patapsco and Carrollton were distinct places and one looked down on the other, socially.

See also *HSCC News Letter*, August, 1953. Location is 20-H-8 in the ADC Street Atlas.

WINDROTE SAWMILL ()

The *Sun*, October 11, 1862, reported a disastrous fire in the sawmill occupied by Levi Windrote the week before.

WINROTE TANNERY (6)

Levi Winrote's [sic] horse-powered tannery was listed in the 1850 census of manufactures with \$1000 capital investment, 4 employees, and annual output of 1700 sides (\$4800). Location was 14-F-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

WINTERS MILL (2)

See Engleman Mill.

WINTERS MILL (7)

This was shown as Wamplers Mill on the Dennis Griffith 1794-1795 map on Cranberry Run, 1 mile NE of Westminster, then in Baltimore County. Ledwick Wampler was listed on the 1798 Baltimore County tax list of Pipe Creek Hundred with a stone mill of 2 stories, 50 x 30 ft, and a sawmill, 40 x 13 ft, on the tract Philips Retirement. A mill symbol appeared here on the 1808 Charles Varlé map.

Wamplers Mill was mentioned in the 1858 bridge repair list. The *Carroll County Democrat*, April 25, 1861, reported, "The Western Maryland Railroad is now completed to Winter's Mill within one mile of Westminster, where the cars leave every day for Baltimore at 10:30 A. M." It was shown as Winters Mill on the 1862 Martenet county map and as shown as a saw and grist mill of Airhart Winters in the 1877 atlas, which placed it east of Cranberry Station on Cranberry Run. Also mentioned in *Just South of Gettysburg*, p. 5. The Martenet map also showed Winters and Co., Ochre Mine NE of the mill.

In 1870, Winters sued Horace L. Brooke and others for depositing iron ore in the stream. Winters pleaded that he had "costly machinery" and was manufacturing whiting. He won the case, and Brooke, owner of the Cedar Point Furnace in Baltimore, appealed. The *Towson Md. Journal*, March 13, 1875, reported on the 75 witnesses about iron ore washing into the mill dam.

The Brooke attorneys pleaded that there was no damage to Winters, since shortly after institution of the suit, he had taken down his mill and put up a larger one that had sufficient power to operate successfully. A new trial was ordered. Horace L. Brooke and others –vs- Airhart Winters, 39 Md. 505 (1874). The ore bank in question was apparently the Hunter bank listed in RIOM, p. 125.

This was apparently the Samuel Stevenson custom mill with \$1500 capital investment listed in the 1880 census of manufactures where there were 3 employees, 3 run of stones, and 75 bu/diem maximum capacity. A 12-foot fall on the Patapco drove 2 overshot wheels 5 ft broad at 15 rpm to develop 15 hp. Output was 1000 bbl flour, 2 tons buckwheat, 187 tons meal, and 42 tons feed (\$10,000). The sawmill represented \$2000 capital investment and had 1 employee,

1 each circular and Muley saw, one 8 hp engine, and output of 30,000 ft (\$600). Location was 20-A-2 in the ADC Street atlas. The 1910 Sanborn atlas of Westminster, Sheet 11, showed the footprint of the George Legg Flour Mill on Manchester Road. Later issues showed the municipal reservoir.

WISES MILL ()

Adam Wise patented a tract called Wisers Mill, 252 acres, on the north side of Magills Run, a branch of Great Pipe Creek, in 1761. The tract had originally been called Fredericks Mill, surveyed for Frederick Call (Patents, BC & GS 4:282 and 21:11, MSA). On the 1783 Baltimore County tax list, Jacob Pixley was assessed at £ 172 in land and mill, 172 acres in all, folio 10 of Pipe Creek Hundred tax list. Jacob Bixler acquired more of the tract Wisners or Wiser's Mill from George Shroyer, Executor, in 1788 (Baltimore County deeds, WG CC:76, MSA). It was Pixler [sic] on the 1798 tax list, which showed a log mill house 29 x 30 on the tract Wisers Mill.

WISNER MILL (7)

The Joseph Wisner grist and saw mill was shown in the 1877 atlas north of Westminster on Bear Branch on Stone Road, now called John Owings Road, at Mount Pleasant, south side of the road. The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joshua Wisner with \$1000 capital investment in a custom mill with 1 employee, 2 run of stones, and 40 bu/diem maximum. A 20-foot fall on Bear Branch drove an 8 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 7 rpm. Annual output was 140 bbl flour, 80 tons meal, and 7.5 tons feed (\$3300). Mill extinct. Location was 12-G-5 in the ADC Street Atlas.

WOLFS MILL (1)

See Bashores Mill.

WOFF MILL (3)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed James C. Wolf mill worth \$3500 with 2 employees, 2 run of stones, 40 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing 90% custom business. A 13-foot fall on Deep Run drove a 20 hp overshot wheel 4 ft broad at 7 rpm. Annual output was 1100 bbl flour, 50 tons meal, 75 tons feed, and 0.5 ton buckwheat (\$13,000). The 1880 State business directory listed P. Wolf among the Union Mills area millers.

WOODBINE FEED MILL ()

A large frame feed mill, first photographed in 1986, was a wreck even then, and was long extinct on our second visit on November 17, 2001. Some sifting machines

possibly survived at the west end of a Toro mower store on the west side of Woodbine Road.

WOODBINE MILL (5)

Historian Scharf wrote, "J. M. Baker has charge of the mill," at the village of Woodbine on the Patapco (1882), HWM, p. 882. L. E. Fout was listed as miller at Woodbine in the 1887 State business directory. The 1903 Polk directory listed Lewis T. Fout as miller at Woodbine.

WOODBINE PAPER MILL (5)

"The Woodbine paper mill will shortly shut down on account of the scarcity of straw in that neighborhood. The mill requires about ten tons a day," *Catonsville Argus*, July 3, 1886. "The Woodbine Paper Mill is having repaired and some new machinery is being added," *Manufacturer's Record*, 12 (August 27, 1887): 106. The burned paper mill was standing roofless but full of machinery, including highly polished rollers, parallel to the old main line tracks on our visit in 1986. By November, 2001, it was mostly extinct. See, Michael L. Spaur, "What's In a Name? Woodbine," *Frederick News*, March 12, 1980. See also MLW Cannery.

WOODS MILL (10)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Joseph Woods with \$4000 capital investment with 2 employees, 3 run of stones, 150 bu/diem maximum capacity, doing all custom work. An 8-foot fall on Big Pipe Creek drove a 15 hp, 4-foot turbine at 100 rpm. Annual output was 400 bbl flour, 2.5 tons meal, 0.5 ton buckwheat, 132.5 tons feed, and 1200lb hominy (\$5260).

WOODS MILL (12)

See Shepherd Fulling Mill.

WOODSON MILL (8)

Granville Woodson advertised in 1856 a grist and saw mill 6 miles from Westminster on the road leading to Hampstead. Possibly same as Brillhart Mill.

WOOLEN FACTORY (5)

See Devries Fulling Mill.

WORMSEED DISTILLERY INDUSTRY (9)

Wormseed oil was extracted from plants that grew only in parts of Carroll and Frederick County and at one time were in demand for medicinal use.

The *Democratic Advocate* reported on September 20, 1912, “Klee Milling Co. and Wm. Edmondson are running their oil of worm seed distillery plants at their full capacity. The crop is a fairly good one, but the price not so good and the buyers are only offering \$2.00 and \$2.25 per pound.” These mills were outside of the usual wormseed belt mentioned in typical reports.

One of the distillers, Francis Magin, wrote a section in Carol Lee’s *Legacy of the Land* (Westminster, 1982), pp. 145. The Magin brothers planted 50 acres and had a distillery along Md. 27 north of Taylorsville. Each acre contained 8 to 10,000 plants. The vats were six or seven feet in diameter with an outlet for steam at the bottom and piping at the top to condense the water and oil. The condensed oil would float on top of the water and the water was drawn out at the bottom. The Magins worked day and night in the season and bought oil of other farmers. A season truck load of oil could bring \$56,000 in New York.

One of our fact cards reads, “Jonathan Dorsey said that there were places where wormseed would grow but it didn’t contain any oil.”

An interview with Donald C. Magin (*Evening Sun*, April 14, 1980) revealed that he had shut down his still in 1966 because synthetic products had displaced the goosefoot plant. The medicine made from the oil was used in the campaign against hookworm. There were other stills at Klees Mill, Edmondsons Mill, and Woodbine. The plants had to be started in seed beds and set out by hand like tobacco. The large George W. Magin still cost \$10,000 to build in 1940. The *Democratic Advocate*, November 25, 1925, described the still developed by John P. and Henry Klee in 1925.

The Magin Distillery Site was assigned MHT Number CARR-930. A photograph by George Welty depicting a distillery on Md. 27 north of Taylorville was published in the 1984 *Carroll County Heritage Calendar* for July. That works had been demolished in 1981.

A large literature exists about this rare industry:

Albin Owings Kuhn, “Effect of Selection on Oil Producing Capacity of Wormseed [*Chanopodium Ambrosioides* L.],” (Thesis, University of Maryland, 1948), McKeldin Library, College Park. Md.

G. S. Weiland, L. B. Broughton, and J. E. Metzger, *Wormseed Oil Production*, Bulletin No. 384 (University of Maryland, Agricultural Experiment Station: College Park, Md., 1935).

John F. Lewis, “Carroll County’s Oil Fields, For at Least a Century All the World Has Relied on Them for One Product,” *Sun Magazine*, November 5, 1950.

Alton Everett Nock, “An Investigation of American Wormseed in Maryland,” (Master’s Thesis, with bibliography, University of Maryland, 1928), McKeldin Library, College Park.

Edwin H. Perkins, “Oil for Carroll County, Maryland’s Unique Industry Aids Doctors Throughout the World,” *Sun Magazine*, n. d.

Conway Robinson, “That Small? Wormseed,” *Baltimore American*, November 12, 1961.

Jay A. Graybeal, “Carroll Led World in Wormseed Oil Production,” *Carroll County Times*, November 19, 2000 [quotes article about Klee Mill from *Democratic Advocate*, November 25, 1925].

Ralph J. Adkins, “A Century Old Industry Endures in the Wormseed Belt,” *Maryland Magazine*, 6 (Spring 1974): 22-24.

Alan Doelp, “No More ‘Stinking Goosefoot.’ Distilling Wormseed Oil a Memory,” *Evening Sun*, April 14, 1980.

Samuel Jeppi and Helen Henry, “Unusual Maryland Crop. Wormseed,” *Sun Magazine*, December 8, 1963.

See also an on-line collection of ca. 1950 photographs of fields, workers, and distilleries at “Wormseed Oil by A. Aubrey Bodine,” copyrighted black and whites.

WRIGHTS MILL (12)

See Switzer Mill.

YEISER MILL (3)

A sawmill was shown on the estate of D. Yeiser on Deep Run and upstream of Earhart Mill per atlas. It was north of Deep Run, east of Geeting Road at grid 4-H-10 in the ADC Street Atlas, possibly the location of the 18th century Bankers Mill.

YINGLEY MILL (2)

See Stonesifer Mill (1877).

YINGLING MILL (2)

See Pleasant Valley Mill.

YINGLING MILL (7)

See Wagners Mill.

YINGLING TANNERY (6)

The 1880 census listed Thomas Yingling with \$800 capital investment, 1 employee, and output of 400 sides and 40 skins (\$2083), plus currying (\$640). .

YINGLING TANNERY (6)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Henry Yingling with \$2000 capital investment, 2 employees, and annual output of 600 sides and 300 skins (\$3325), plus \$849 in currying.

YINGLING TANNERY (7)

The 1850 census of manufactures listed William Yingling tannery with \$4500 capital investment with 2 employees and hand-powered annual output of 720 skins (\$1525).

YORK FURNACE (11)

See Legh Furnace.

YORK ROAD FLOUR MILL CO. ()

A letter from B. A. Beeber stated, "I started two 25-barrel McAnulty Circuit Bolter Four Mills with a week's instructions the two burr millers were able to operate the mills very successfully the York Road (Md.) Flour Mill Co.," *American Miller*, 23 (May 1, 1895): 360 [Somewhere near Keymar].

YOUNG MILL (10)

The 1887 State business directory listed A. C. Young as miller at Double Pipe Creek on the Western Maryland Railroad.

ZAHN MILL ()

Dr. Tracey's papers, ca. 1960, noted, "ZAHN'S MILL. The Zahn Mill was located near Fountain Valley. This mill made feed bags."

ZENTZ MILL (1)

In the case of Abraham Sheets –vs- Daniel Zentz, Joseph Davis and I. E. Pearson were appointed trustees to sell the mill and they advertised in the *Democratic*

Advocate, November 19, 1871, to sell by public auction at Pool's Store in Keymar the 134-acres farm on Piney Creek with a large store house, new bank barn, and a good grist and saw mill in first rate order, also a sawmill. The 1877 atlas showed A. S. Zentz with a grist and saw mill on Piney Creek at the road from Keysville to Four Points in Frederick County. Location was 8-G-3.

ZENTZ MILL (10)

The 1862 Martenet county map showed Abraham Zentz with a grist mill on Little Pipe Creek. Apparently the same as Switzer Mill.

ZENTZ MILL (1)

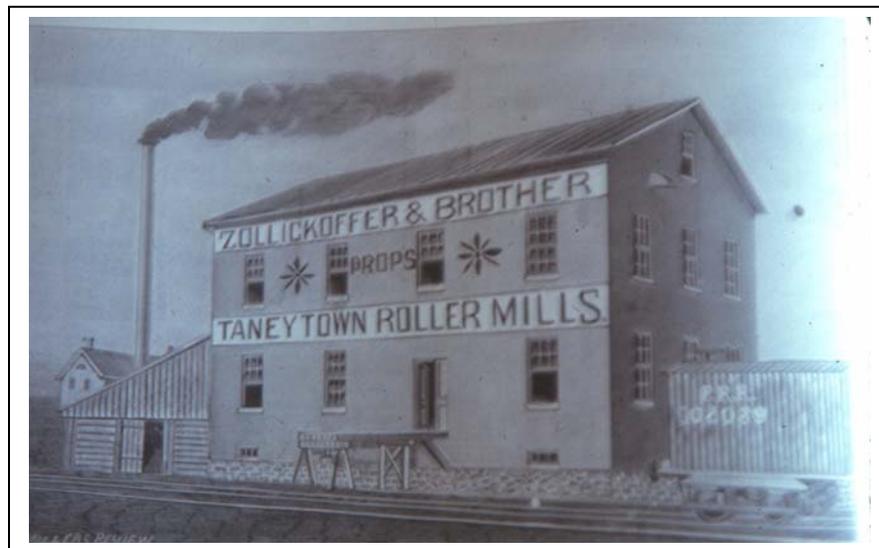
The 1867 *Bradstreet Directory* listed a distinct A. S. Zentz at Taneytown with a D credit rating, doing well for a small business, good for limited credit.

ZEPP MILL (2)

Emanuel Zepp was listed as miller at Pleasant Valley in the 1880 state business directory.

ZIMMERMAN MILL (2)

The 1862 Martenet county map showed the D. Miller grist mill on Meadow Branch. The atlas showed the gristmill of William Zimmerman on a south fork of Meadow Branch, upstream of Sheets Mill, just west of the election district line, 0.3 mile north of Uniontown Road. This mill, now extinct, was also called the Wantz or Wentz Mill. Location was 18-H-2 in the ADC Street Atlas.



“The Model Maryland Mill” in 1898 American Miller report.

ZOLLICKOFFER MILL (1)

“Zollickoffer Bros. . . . have purchased a site at Taneytown, Md., and will build a roller flour mill,” *American Miller*, 17 (December 1, 1889): 848. “Zollickoffer & Bro., Taneytown, Md., have awarded the contract for their 60-brrel roller mill to Aug. Wolf & Co., Chambersburg, Pa. They will use four double 6 x 20 roller machines,” *American Miller*, 18 (March 1, 1890): 199. The same journal, October 1, 1890 (18:678) published a three-column drawing of the “Zollickoffer & Brother Taneytown Roller Mills,” shown on the railroad tracks, a 2-story building, 4 bays along the tracks. The article was entitled, “A Model Maryland Mill.” The builders handed the building over to the owners in March. A. H. Zollickoffer was assistant cashier in the town bank.

ZUMBRUM AND LONG MILL (13)

The Zumbrum and Long Mill was a flour mill on the 1862 Martenet county map, standing on a branch that flowed to Frederick County. The 1873 Titus atlas of Frederick County District 18 showed Hood & Clary merchant mill, possibly placing it in Carroll County. This was the Clary Mill in the 1877 county atlas at Harrisville, clearly across the line in Frederick County. Location was 27-D-7 in the ADC Street Atlas of Carroll County.

ZUMBRUM MILL (11)

See McKinstry Mill.

ZUMBRUM MILL (12)

The 1880 census of manufactures listed Jacob Zumbrum mill at Union Bridge with 150 bu elevator, \$2500 capital investment, 3 employees, 4 run of stones, 70 bu/diem maximum capacity, and 75% custom business. A 10-foot fall on Sams Creek drove two 7 hp, 26-inch turbines at 70 rpm. Annual output was 1200 bbl flour, 9.6 tons meal, and 194 tons feed (\$14,700). Jacob Zumbrum & Sons were listed as millers under McKinstrys Mills in the 1880 State business directory.

ZURBACHER SMITH MILL (8)

This mill was near Snydersburg per Mrs. Barnes list.

CARROLL COUNTY APPENDIX:



Model of water wheel built by Nathan Stewart for Westminster SPOOM Conference, 2005. This wheel was fed by a length of garden hose leading to a meeting room in the Best Western Motel and Conference Center.

MYSTERY MILL, (CARROLL COUNTY, MD)

Copied from the *American Miller*, 16 (October 1, 1888): 692:

A HAUNTED MARYLAND MILL

Not far from Westminster, Md., a beautiful stream makes its way between high hills and densely wooded valleys until it reaches a spot between two lofty summits. Across this valley many years ago was built a dam 30 feet high. Not far below is the old fashioned mill, whose water wheel is never still, but turning ceaselessly, makes music for the old miller, who still plies his trade as though, almost within hearing, steam flour mills did not turn out 1,000 barrels of flour every day. Passing by the mill a few days ago, the Herald correspondent was startled by the silence of the old mill, and entered to inquire the cause. To his question as to whether he was going to give up the mill, the old

man replied:

"Oh! No; but don't you know that this evening the August moon will be full?"

"Certainly, but why should the moon's being full stop your mill?" asked the newspaper man.

"Well, sir, I will tell you," said the miller. "Many years ago, one of the most reckless and dare-devil fellows in this county laid a wager that he would on horseback ride down and capture a fox that had baffled hunters and hounds in every chase if he were compelled to ride into the other world. On the morning following the full moon in August, 1840, the body of the young farmer, whose name I will not mention, for his children and grandchildren live not far from this place, and are among the most respected people in the community, was found upon the banks of the dam. Just below him lay his horse, and young man, I tell you, you don't see such horses around here now. --she was a beauty. Both were dead. How it happened no one knew and for a year the mystery remained unsolved, but on the night of the full moon in August, 1841---I was a young fellow then---I was running the mill, and about midnight a feeling of the desolateness of the place came over me. I had never been lonely before. The dog, which always slept on the porch, came to my door whining, and when I let him in he crawled under my bed. The noise of the rushing of the water and the turning of the wheel drowned all sounds from without, and although my nervousness continued, throughout the night until day dawned, I could not account for my condition. In the morning I was ashamed to speak to anyone of my experience, and in a few weeks it was forgotten.

"This same experience was repeated for five successive years before I began to associate it with the August full moon. Then when I began to feel the sensation of lonliness and fear I went to the door of the mill and looked toward the dam. The night was a perfect one. Just overhead hung the full moon, and glistening like burnished silver under her rays I could follow with my eye for many hundred yards the winding course of the stream. While I was looking far up the west side of the stream, I saw a moving object, which rapidly drew near. As it appeared, I beheld a sight which filled me with horror and held me motionless. Both horse and rider were as white as the morning mist, but from their eyes fire seemed to flash, and in the man I recognized Jack (I had almost mentioned his name), who was found dead six years before. As they reached the breast of the dam, I saw just before the ghostly rider a fox running a zigzag course, as though seeking to avoid capture. Across the dam they flew until about midway; then I saw the rider lean forward, as with a muttered curse -- and strange to say, I could distinctly hear his words--he swore that he would capture the animal if he had to follow to the lower regions.

"Just then the fox leaped far out into the water, and horse and rider followed close upon him. As they sank beneath the water, I lost consciousness and knew no more until in the morning a farmer came to the mill for flour. Since that night, there is not money enough in the world to keep me in this mil~ after nightfall at the time of the full moon in August. It is growing near sunset now, and if you will excuse me, I must get ready to go, but if you would like you can spend the night in the mill and take a look at the ghostly·

horseman, and I hope you will enjoy his visit."

The invitation was declined, and the visitor passed the evening in calling a number of farmers, all of whom expressed belief in the miller's story, and a number told of belated travelers who had seen the phantom hunter.

END OF CARROLL COUNTY MOLINOGRAPHY

